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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

A Memorial to Make Changes in the Steamboat Laws.

An Alabama Senator Wants an Investigation.

The Recent Election in Mississippi.

How the Republicans were Defeated.

Ballot Boxes Stuffed by Democrats and Republicans Intimidated.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1875.

SENATE.

Memorials, Bills, etc., Introduced.

A large number of memorials asking the appointment of a commission to inquire into the alcoholic liquor traffic were presented and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a committee on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WITHERS, by request, introduced a bill to aid the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad to construct a narrow gauge railroad from tidewater to St. Louis and Cincinnati. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of practical steamboat men and persons engaged in navigation, designating certain portions of the steamboat laws which should be changed. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CONKLING said it gave him great pleasure to present such a paper, because it indicated particularly what changes should be made, and also showed that the men engaged in steamboating had some regard for the safety of those traveling.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of special agents to investigate frauds under the pension laws. Referred. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to appoint forty special agents, who shall be employed under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions to investigate suspected attempts at fraud in connection with pensions, and to aid in the prosecution of offenders. These agents are to have power to administer oaths, &c., and be paid $1,600 a year, together with traveling expenses, and $4 for subsistence. The Commissioner of Pensions is also authorized to detail clerks from his office for duty as special agents in case this force should prove inadequate, and to allow the additional compensation provided for special agents.

Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill donating the military reservation at Ft. Smith to the city of Fort Smith for free schools. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

An Investigation Wanted.

Mr. SPENCER said at the last session of the Alabama Legislature a committee was appointed to inquire whether corrupt practices had been used to secure his election to the Senate. As the Legislature which appointed the committee was not the one by which he was elected, he had not appeared before it. He denied the charges of fraud and corruption, and said the Legislature which appointed this committee was elected as fair, and the same as the one recently elected in Mississippi. The Alabama election by which this Legislature was put in, like that in Mississippi, was a part of a conspiracy to overthrow the lawful Government in the South. He recognized the Senate of the United States as the only body having authority to inquire into his election and his right to a seat in this chamber. He, therefore, offered a resolution that the Committee on Privileges and Elections inquire whether George E. Spencer, Senator in Congress from the State of Alabama, did not use or cause to be used corrupt practices to secure his election, and authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers, and sit during the holiday recess.

The resolution was modified to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections are hereby instructed to investigate into and inquire whether in the election of George E. Spencer as Senator from the State of Alabama there was used, or caused to be used and employed, corrupt means and corrupt practices to secure his election to the seat he now holds, and that said committee be empowered to administer oaths, to send for persons and papers, to take testimony, to employ stenographers, and such clerical assistance as they may deem necessary, and to sit during the recess of Congress, if considered advisable, and to report the result of their investigation as soon as practicable.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

The Recent Election in Mississippi.

After the expiration of the morning hour Mr. MORTON called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday providing for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators to inquire into the circumstances attending the recent election in Mississippi. He said he had in his possession a large number of documents written by persons in Mississippi, detailing the circumstances which attended the recent election there. The statement which he proposed to lay before the Senate was not of his knowledge, but had been derived from others; and, first, he desired to call attention to the total vote in that State in 1869, 1872 and 1873. In 1869, at the election on the adoption of the Constitution, the total vote was 114,283; in 1872, at the Presidential election, 129,463; in 1873, the last Congressional election, 117,948, and at the recent election 163,565—an increase of more than 34,600 over the highest vote ever given before. The Republican majority in the State in 1869 was 38,689, in 1872 it was 54,107, in 1873 it was 22,576, and at the recent election the Democratic majority was 30,367. The total Democratic vote in 1869 was 38,097, in 1872 it was 47,288, in 1873 it was 48,786, and in 1875 it was 96,966. It had been allowed by those who made statements to him that a large part of the vote at the last election was spurious and fraudulent, as the Republican vote, though it fell off some, did not fall off in a corresponding ratio. He read from papers in his possession to show that there was intimidation in many cases, and said at least one Democratic newspaper there had called upon its friends after the election to be true to their party and not recognize those who had voted the Republican ticket. At Columbus there were armed men, and where there had been a Republican majority in previous years there were but seventeen Republican votes. Ballot boxes were taken possession of by Democrats in Republican counties and stuffed by them. In Yazoo the Republican vote in 1872 was 21,437 and the Democratic vote 411. At the last election there were but seven Republican votes cast there, while there were 4,044 Democratic ones, and it was said that these seven Republican votes were put in under compulsion in order that it might be shown that Republicans could vote there.

Mr. BAYARD (Delaware) said this resolution, so far as he knew, was without precedent in the Senate, and he would like to inquire of the Senator from Indiana, (Morton) under what clause of the Constitution of the United States he found authority to make an inquiry in a case of this kind.

Mr. MORTON said he did not propose to go into a constitutional argument on this question. He had only to say it had been decided heretofore as in the Louisiana case, besides the act had been violated in Mississippi, and the blow had fallen upon the colored people, as it was intended to.

Mr. BAYARD denied that the Louisiana case was similar to this. That investigation was under the clause of the Constitution which made the Senate the sole judge of claims for seats in that body. If law had been violated in Mississippi, the Courts were open, and this was a Government law. These Courts were open for the indictment of offenders and for damages against those who wronged others. In these Courts the remedy was to be found. It could not be said the political or party friends of the Senator from Mississippi had not a full and equal chance before the law, either in the United States or State Courts. The officers all over the State, from the Governor down to the constable, were of the Senator's party, and if they could not punish violators of law it was a sad confession for the Senator to make. When the new Senator from Mississippi came here with his credentials, if there were grounds that he was not qualified, then the Senate could sit as judges, but until that no action could be taken. When before in the history of this country did the Senate of the United States propose to take testimony in regard to the election of a member of the other House of Congress, as this resolution proposed to do? The Constitution provides that each House shall be the judge of the qualifications of its members. The Governor of Mississippi asked for Federal troops before the late election to keep the peace of that State in awe. The correspondence between him and the head of the Department of Justice was known to allude to Governor Ames, and failed to show that there was any occasion for Federal interference.

Mr. BAYARD then referred to the late message of the President, and said there was not one word about Southern affairs. The Department of Justice had its agents down there, gathering information for the guidance of that department. Yet from that department there was not one word or suggestion as to these alleged wrongs. If these things existed it was remarkable the President of the United States maintained a dead silence on the subject. All this matter came from the Senator from Indiana, who always seemed to have in his possession statements hostile towards the peace of the Southern States, some associated without character against the whole people of that country. This was a revolution proposition. It was but another step in the march towards the consolidation of power which the people of this country must see. This was the first time that the Senate of the United States sought to take testimony concerning the election of members in the House of Congress. At the time these Southern men were found helpless and bleeding at the feet of the Senator from Indiana and his party, the Senators of his (Bayard's) side asked when the time was to come that the Southern States could be rehabilitated. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) was then asked for the warrant he found in the Constitution for his action, but he could give no answer. When asked why he would interfere with Tennessee or Mississippi any more than he would with New Jersey or New York, he answered, "We claim the right to deal with these Southern States." In his own State of Indiana he had seen a great change in the popular vote recently.

Mr. MORTON said: Yes, and there might be a change in the popular vote in the Senator's State.

Mr. BAYARD—Yes, sir; but if my people express their ballot against me at the ballot-box, I will not come here to ask the Senate to revolutionize my country. The Senate, by giving assent to the proposition of the Senator from Indiana, would declare that the elections in the State were to be judged by the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN said the resolution of the Senator of Indiana had not been referred to any committee. It was brought in by the Senator yesterday, and contained a preamble, "whereas, it is alleged that these disorders existed." He (Thurman) asked by whom it was alleged. Not by the President of the United States or any department of the Government, or by any paper before the Senate. It was alleged by papers, the address on which was in the private pocket of the Senator from Indiana. Did that Senator want to forestal the judgment of the Senate by going into an inquiry which should not come to the Senate before 1877." When it came to decide upon the credentials of a person who might come there claiming a seat from the State of Mississippi other Senators would be in the chamber then to decide that question, and this Senate had no right to forestal their judgment. He referred at some length to the Louisiana case, and argued that it was no precedent for the action now proposed. In the Louisiana case the investigation was not ordered until after the credentials of the persons claiming seats from that State were presented. It would not do for him (Thurman) to say that this was an attempt on the part of the Senator from Indiana to get up an electioneering document at the public expense, but when the Senator (Morton) asked himself what right the Senate had to pass such a resolution he would find it impossible to give himself a satisfactory answer. He (Thurman) agreed with the Senator from Delaware that the courts were open in Mississippi, and if the Enforcement act had been violated, offenders could be punished.

Mr. MORTON said in his opinion this debate on the part of his Democratic friends was simply extraordinary. It was in conflict with the whole of their course in the Louisiana case. He argued that the Louisiana investigation was ordered by the Senate before the credentials of the applicants for seats were presented, and he believed the investigation was ordered with the approbation of his friends from Ohio (Thurman) and Delaware (Bayard). Now they had discovered there was no power to make an investigation.

Mr. MORTON argued that the power to make the investigation was derived from several clauses in the Constitution. That instrument said the United States must guarantee a republican government to every State. If ballot boxes were to be stuffed, as in Mississippi, the whole Republic would be overthrown. His friend from Delaware (Bayard) had said this was a revolutionary measure. It was not a revolutionary measure, but to guard against revolution. The Senator (Bayard) said if the Republicans should carry his State he would not come here for relief. He (Morton) was quite sure if the Republicans were to carry that State by the means by which the Democrats carried Mississippi that last of it would never be heard. The Democrats would let these outrages go on, and if Republicans made a fuss about it then they were told that they were lighting fires of discord.

Mr. GORDON said he arose to correct to some extent some of the impressions about Mississippi which the Senator from Indiana had received from newspapers, but as he could not catch all the Senator said he would like the debate to go over until he could read his remarks.

Military Arrests in Alaska.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the following:

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish the Senate, if not incompatible with the public service, with a statement of the number of military arrests made in Alaska during the past three years, together with the date of each, the charge on which the arrest in each case was made, the names of persons arrested and the period of imprisonment of each in that territory before their surrender to the civil authorities for trial. Agreed to.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Proceedings of the American Association of Transportation and Commerce — Additional Water and Railroad Routes Suggested as a Means of Cheapening Transportation—Government Aid Desired.

CHICAGO, December 16.—The American Association of Transportation and Commerce met again this morning, and various resolutions were presented and referred to the Committee on Business. L. G. Wilcox, of Illinois, introduced resolutions deprecating the practice of railroad companies charging low through rates and exorbitant local rates as unjust discrimination and illegal, and that freight rates should be proportioned to the labor performed and capital invested, and that a different course will be reciprocally advantageous to both parties concerned.

W. C. Flagg introduced a resolution favoring railway legislation in the several States.

Walt Talcott offered a resolution recommending that Congress be petitioned to provide for a preliminary survey for a water route to the seaboard by a ship canal from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, or Kalamazoo river to Detroit river, or by a more southern route to Lake Erie, at Toledo.

Mr. Thaw, of Illinois, introduced a resolution favoring water transportation, and declaring unfriendly legislation against railways unnecessary.

Mr. Wicker, of Illinois, introduced similar resolutions.

Mr. Hornish, of Iowa, presented a resolution that in order to meet the condition of the largest existing commerce between the seaboard and centres of population, the Government should aid in the construction of the Forty-first Parallel Railroad, double track, three foot gauge, and subject to civil control, and that a committee soon be appointed by the chair to represent this subject to Congress.

The Standing Committee on Canals reported that large appropriatins had been made last year for the construction of important canals, and recommended increased efforts of immediate action by the Government aid, also that the improvement of the Hennepin canal be undertaken at once by the Government, and that the State of New York be earnestly requested to complete the canal of the capacity of the Welland canal from Oswego to the Hudson river, and that a committee of five be appointed to perfect these recommendations and send them to Congress and to the State of New York. The report was accepted and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The convention then adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow morning, and visited the Board of Trade in a body. They were heartily welcomed. To-night the citizens of Chicago tendered the delegates a banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Lake Disasters.

DETROIT, MICH., December 16.—Captain J. W. Hall, Marine Reporter, states the number of disasters on the lakes during the season at 1,036, a decrease from last year of 131. Of this number 562 occurred on Lake Michigan, 152 on Lake Huron, 189 on Lake Erie, 62 on Lake Ontario, 19 on Lake St. Clair, 26 on Lake Superior, and 46 on the rivers. Eighty-five vessels of all descriptions, with an aggregate carrying capacity of 27,177 tons, valued at $1,049,000, have passed out of existence. Twenty-five new vessels, with an aggregate capacity of 14,737 tons, valued at $1,169,500, were commissioned during the year. The total amount of property lost, including hulls and cargoes, is $3,791,000, which exceeds that of last year by $104,700.

The Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17. — First race, handicap hurdle, 2 miles; won by Oxmore. Time 4:01.

Second race, for all ages, 1¾ miles; won by Coriander. Time 3:13¾.

Third race, for all ages, mile heats; won by Geo. Graham. Time 1:46, 1:46, 1:51, 1:52, and 1:13¾.

Colored Judges in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, December 16.—Great excitement prevails here in consequence of the election by the Legislature to day of eight Circuit Judges and one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Wright, colored, was chosen to the latter position. In the Charleston Circuit Judge Reed, a moderate Republican, is replaced by Whipper, colored. Ex-Governor F. J. Moses, Jr., is elected in the Third Circuit.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The St. Louis Whisky Ring.

Gen. Babcock Vindicated by a Supervisor of Revenue.

Proposed Investigation of the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1875.

The St. Louis Whisky Ring.

Supervisor Tutton has addressed the following letter to President Grant:

"To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States:—I observe that Senator Henderson, in the trial of the case of the United States vs. Avery (if his speech be correctly reported) charges General Babcock, your Private Secretary, with having some connection with the St. Louis whisky ring, and in their interest having improperly influenced you to revoke the order of the Secretary of the Treasury transferring the Supervisor, of January 27, 1875. As I have claimed the credit of having influenced you to revoke that order, I feel it my duty now to assume the responsibility, and receive whatever odium, if any, attaches thereto, and with this in view I beg leave to remind you of the facts as they occur to me. On or about the 1st of January, 1875, I received a letter from Commissioner Douglass, inclosing the Secretary's order of the 27th of January, transferring me to the St. Louis District, and directing me to report there for duty on the 15th of February. I went to Washington on the night of the 31 of February, saw Commissioner Douglass on the morning of the 4th, and asked him how long I was expected to remain at St. Louis, to which he replied: "Perhaps a year, six months at least." I said if so I would have to resign, as I could not go to St. Louis for six months. Mr. Douglass stated that these transfers originated and were ordered by the Secretary, and that I had better see him. I then went directly to Secretary Bristow, and had quite a long interview. I made substantially the same statement to him, that if it was proposed to keep me at St. Louis six months or a year, I would be compelled to tender my resignation, as I could not take my family with me, and would not leave them six months for the sake of the office, besides which I had some property and other personal interests that could not be neglected for that length of time. The honorable Secretary finally agreed that I should go, with the understanding that I was at liberty to return on the first day of April, thus making up absence about six weeks. This I assented, but at the same time that I should be able to accomplish any good, if any extensive frauds, which he feared were being perpetrated there and on the premises by distillers with the knowledge and aid of the local officers, they would cover it so deep that I should not be able to discover it; that the fact of these transfers of Supervisors and revenue agents having been published, giving the parties full notice for two or three weeks that there were to be such changes, would give ample time to the persons interested to so completely cover their fraudulent transactions as to render it almost impossible to trace them, I respectfully suggested that in my opinion it would be much better to send some competent, discreet person, who would not be known, and whose movements would be entirely secret, to see what was going on, and in this way the parties could be caught in the act of defrauding and sufficient evidence obtained on which to make seizures, and thereby get other proofs of fraud, and urged that this plan should be adopted, not only at St. Louis, but at Chicago and other suspected points, and suggested to the Secretary that Special Agent Brooks, who had been on duty with me for about five years, would be the very best man for that purpose, of whom I had knowledge. Finally, the Secretary suggested that I had better see the President, as he had taken a great interest in this matter. I therefore went directly to the White House, saw Gen. Babcock, with whom at that time I had scarcely a speaking acquaintance, told him I wanted to see you, that I had been ordered to report for duty at St. Louis on the 15th inst., and I desired to see you before going. He replied that you were engaged with Senators and members, but that if I would call in an hour I could have an interview with you. I called at the time named, and Gen. Babcock took in my card, and I was admitted at once, when I made the same statement to you that I had to the Secretary, and made the same suggestion that I had made to him about sending a suitable person or persons, without the knowledge of either officers or distillers, so that they might be detected in the very act of fraud, and their manner of stealing and their associations and combinations fully discovered, and that then, if the department had not confidence in the local officers, a temporary transfer of Supervisors could be made for the purpose of making seizures and properly working up cases. You listened to me attentively, and finally said the more you thought about the subject the more you were convinced that the transfer of Supervisors, as ordered, would result in little or no good, and said that you would suspend the order that day. Thus you fully decided to suspend the order, and so stated to me before I left you, and before General Babcock had an opportunity to speak to you on the subject, as he was not present at the time, and am quite certain that you arrived at this conclusion during our interview.

"I am confident, therefore, that General Babcock could not have influenced you in revoking the order referred to, and what I said to you on the subject was, in my judgment, for the best interests of the revenue service, and the results in St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee fully justifies your action in the matter. I have felt it was due both to you and General Babcock to make this statement of facts, to be used as you deem proper, in view of the charges made from time to time in the papers, and especially in the speech of ex-Senator Henderson above referred to.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

"ALEX. P. TUTTON,
"Supervisor."

The Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Senator Howe's bill providing for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic requires the President to appoint (subject to confirmation by the Senate) a commission of five persons, neither of whom shall be a Federal office-holder nor an advocate of temperance or total abstinence, in relation to alcoholic liquors, who shall serve without salary, and within two years investigate the liquor traffic, its relations to the revenue and taxation, and its general economical, moral and scientific aspects in connection with paupers, in crime, social vice, the public health, and the general welfare of the people, and also inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States of the Union. The bill appropriates $10,000 for the necessary expenses, and requires the commission to report the result of their investigations to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

Confirmations by the Senate.

Wm. McKee Dunn, to be Judge Advocate General of the United States Army; Curtis F. Burnham, of Kentucky, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; R. B. Axtell, of California, Governor of New Mexico; David P. Thompson, of Oregon, Governor of Idaho. Postmasters—John Togden, Wellington, O.; S. P. Ballbridge, Jackson, O.; and J. T. Gibson, Huntington, W. Va.

There was a long debate of several hours' duration over the nomination of J. Madison Wells to be Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans. It was at length confirmed by a strict party vote, except that Senator Christiancy (Rep.), of Michigan, voted "No." Senator Booth, of California, voted "Aye," and Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, (Rep.), refrained from voting.

In Memoriam.

The Massachusetts delegation in Congress met this morning and appointed a committee to make arrangements for the formal announcement of the death of Vice President Wilson. Eulogies will be delivered by both Senators and by Representatives Hoar and Warren, and also by others not yet designated.

MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

The California Border Overrun with Brigands.

Another Attack on Campo Imminent.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 16.—In view of the recent outrages on the border by the Mexicans, the citizens of San Diego have taken steps to form a volunteer force to preserve order. Antonio Torso, of Lower California, who has been prominent in the efforts to maintain order and punish brigands, was found dead on the road, shot through the head.

A San Diego dispatch says a gentleman in from Yuma to-day reports a great gathering of Mexicans along the border. Well informed parties think either a raid across the border or a revolution in Lower California is intended. Manuel Rojo, ex-Governor of Frontra, has suddenly disappeared from San Lafael. Antonio Torso, recently reported murdered near Campo, was one of his supporters. It is reported many Sonoran revolutionists are driven into Lower California. A man came in this evening who counted sixty camp fires near Campo. He says another attack on Campo is imminent.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

The Recent Dynamite Explosion at Bremen.

Confession and Death of the Author of the Disaster.

Terrible Mine Explosion in Belgium.

GERMANY.

The Dynamite Explosion.

BREMEN, December 16.—Thomassen, the passenger on the Mosel who owned the cask of dymanite which caused the terrible disaster at Bremen, has confessed his guilt, saying he had accomplices at New York. The motive for this diabolical scheme appears to have been to procure exaggerated and fictitious insurance and to share afterwards with others. Thomassen is conscious and answers all questions, but the bullets have not yet been extracted from his head. From what is known, the barrel prepared for this shameful work was made strongly by a Bremen cooper and partitioned, one part containing the dynamite and the other the apparatus for exploding it. His intended to place his hellish machine on the Deutschland, but it was not ready in time.

The *Weser Zeitung* adds: In sober words we communicate with certainty that the number of victims killed and wounded amounts to forty, William K. Thomassen is the full name, and since his attempt at suicide has made a full confession. He was born in New York, married a New Orleans lady, and has four children, the youngest a baby. He lived in Virginia during the war, and engaged in the business of blockade running, whereby he grew rich. Since 1866 he has resided there and at Leipsic, and last at Strethalen, near Dresden. He appears to have lost his money and became embarrassed. He was twice in America during the past summer. The last time he went without the knowledge of his family, and when he returned he wrote his banker here that he had made arrangements enabling him to pay his debts in December. He was highly esteemed by people in Germany. His house has been searched, but nothing found connected with the disaster. Thomassen has attempted suicide again by tearing off the dressing from his wounds.

Later.

BREMEN, December 16.—Thomassen died to-day from the effects of the injuries inflicted by himself. He stated that his true name was Wm. King Thompson, and that he was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. His wife is believed to be about thirty-five years. He confessed that he was once captain of the vessel Old Dominion, and that he changed his name to avoid being prosecuted for running the blockade during the civil war in America; that he bought the explosive material in the United States, and had it forwarded to his address, and that the clock-work attachment was manufactured in Germany, and was set to explode the cask after eight days.

MAGDENBURG, December 16.—It is stated here that Thompson, alias Thomassen, had his clock work made by a mechanic named Fuchs, residing at Bernburg. The apparatus was constructed to make a noise once for ten days, when it caused a lever to act and strike with a force of thirty pounds. Twenty similar machines had been ordered. The negotiations between Thompson and Fuchs have been carried on since 1873. When Fuchs visited Thompson in Leipsic he was told by the latter that the machines were destined for Germany in the United States. Thompson has not revealed the names of his accomplices.

Terrible Mine Explosion in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, December 16.—A terrible explosion occurred in a coal mine at Frameries, near Mons, on Friday. Four men were at work at the time, and the loss of life is appalling. It is reported that one hundred and ten miners have been killed. Eleven have been taken out injured. The accident was caused by fire damp.

Relchstag Proceedings

BERLIN, December 16.—The Reichstag to-day rejected the new taxes and increased army estimates proposed by the Government.

FRANCE.

The French Academy.

PARIS, December 16.—Jean Baptiste Dumas, Professor of Chemistry, and Jules Simon, the statesman, were to-day elected members of the French Academy, to fill the chairs left vacant by the death of M. Guizot and Count Charles D. Remusat.

The Election of Life Senators.

The balloting for Senators continued in the Assembly to-day. The right Centre withdrew from the struggle, and the Left alone presented a list of candidates. The following were elected: M. Berenger, Deputy for Drome, of the Left Centre; M. Magnieu, Deputy for Cote D'Or; M. Jules Simon, Deputy for Marne; Gen. Billot, Deputy for Corrize, and Gen. Charlton, Deputy for Drome, all of the Left; M. Cazot, Pichat, Schoelcher and Adam, Radicals, and M. Normandie of the Leavergnist faction.

EGYPT.

The Expeditions Against Zanzibar and Abyssinia.

LONDON, December 16.—A private telegram from Egypt states that on the arrival of the British Government the Egyptian men-of-war will be recalled from Zanzibar, and the expedition to Abyssinia will confine itself to exacting satisfaction, after which the troops are to return to Egypt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Arctic Expedition.

LONDON, December 16.—It is officially reported that the Admiralty has made arrangements for Captain Allan Young to go to Smith's Sound next year, to communicate with the Arctic Expedition.

NEW YORK.

Plymouth Church Again Agitating the Scandal.

Report of the Examining Committee on Mrs. Moulton's Letter.

NEW YORK, December 16, 1875.

Missouri Pacific Railroad.

The stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad met yesterday to hear the report of the committee appointed at the recent meeting to protect their interests. The report is long, and after a review of the condition of the road and the proceedings of the directors, the committee think the affairs, accounts and doings of the company should be examined closely and the facts reported to the stockholders, and if the charges against the directors be true, that suits should be commenced to recover back such money as has been wrongfully taken from the company, and to declare null and void all mortgages, as they have been wrongfully made, upon the property, that the lease to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company should be canceled, and such damages obtained for a breach thereof as may be just and right under the circumstances.

The Brooklyn Scandal.

The lecture room of Plymouth Church was crowded to-night at the adjourned general meeting of the church. Mr. Beecher and family were present and all notable people of the church. Brother Edgerton was moderator. All other business was deferred to receive the report of the Examining Committee, which was read by Brother Sherman. The report of the committee declared that Mrs. Moulton's whole letter was based on an assumption of the truth of the statements concerning their pastor. This assumption they met at the outset by reiterating their convictions that the statements were an entire perversion of the truth.

In its opening the report reviewed the propositions and statements contained in the letter at great length, and compared them with her testimony when given on the witness stand. Mrs. Moulton complained that the church was not faithful to its covenant with her, because it did not labor to bring her back. No such suggestion was ever made by her when she appeared before the church. The church has never made any complaint that she did not ask for a trial. It was Mrs. Moulton who complained that she did not have a trial, and they simply reminded her that she had never asked for one.

In conclusion the committee says if Mrs. Moulton thought the pastor wrong she might have first taken the matter before the proper officers; second, taking a letter of dismissal, or, third, gone on fulfilling her duty as a member. But she chose to absent herself, and the church was justified in dropping her name from the rolls. They opened to her as a courtesy the calling of a council, but not with a change of the base or putting in her two additional points.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Beecher then said he had some resolutions to move, which he would accompany by a word or two. He then read the resolutions, as follows.

WHEREAS, This church has been recently called, in the Providence of God, to meet peculiar trials and embarrassments, under which it has endeavored, while pursuing its Christian work, to maintain internal discipline and eternal fellowship in all kindness and fidelity, and in accordance with the usages Congregational directions, yet for various reasons and in various ways its action has been misunderstood and misrepresented; and

WHEREAS, It is the desire of this church to receive, concerning its whole course and spirit, its rules and practice, the advice of wise and experienced brethren from other churches, that it may be able better to act in accordance with the christian principles laid down in the Word of God or deduced from the experience of the churches of Christ.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Moderator of this meeting, whose duty it shall be, in the name and in behalf of this church, to convene an advising council of Congregational churches and ministers, to be held at the earliest practicable day, for the purpose of advising this church whether there is anything in its order and discipline which requires conviction or which could constitute any just ground of complaint or remonstrance on the part of sister churches.

Resolved, That the committee is hereby instructed to report to this church at an early day the form of the letter missive for the convincing of such a council, together with a list of churches and ministers which in their opinion it is expedient that this church should invite.

Resolved, That the Committee be further instructed, in the preparation of such letter missive, and in all its proceedings, to take no step which can supercede or interfere with the calling of the mutual council to which the church has assented, and they are further instructed not to insert in the letter missive to be prepared by them the questions which the church agreed to submit to a mutual council, but, on the contrary, to accept from the sphere of the advising council the matters which were to be submitted to the mutual council.

Mr. Beecher then said that after two years of incessant interference and the prospects in the future of deliberate, continuous interference by others than members of the church in its domestic affairs, it seemed necessary the church should take this affirmative in respect to its affairs. [Applause.] Scarcely anything that could be insinuated was left unspoken. The church moved in the calm consciousness of strength, unfalteringly, and presenting aspects perhaps never before presented in the history of the church. Unlike others in the Congregational church, each church is an absolute and separate church, having alone in itself supreme jurisdiction over its own affairs. But such a church stands alone, it stands in a trying situation, and could not stand without the aid of those who should have been brothers, but have made themselves bitter adversaries.

A London "Times" Canard.

A London dispatch states that the *Times'* Berlin special says an agent of President Grant has arrived at Cettigne, offering to sell the Herzegovinians cannon on credit.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

A Meeting for Backsliders.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16. — There was a very large crowd at the Depot Tabernacle to-day, the meeting being especially for backsliders. After the hymn "Jesus, like a shepherd leads us," Rev. Dr. Newton read requests for prayer, a great many of which came from "backsliders." Mr. Moody then began his discourse. He said a great many people who call themselves backsliders never were converts. He then read from Jeremiah 50, fifth verse, "What many have your fathers found in me." The speaker further read from the ninth verse, where God says: "I will plead with you," and concluded with an appeal to those who had gone away from God to return. Mr. Sankey then sang "Ninety and Nine," and the services ended with the benediction. There was a large party of excursionists from Allentown present, who visited this city to attend the ministrations of the evangelists.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Friday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys and upper lakes, rising barometer, colder, northwest winds, with clearing or clearing weather, with a severe "norther" in Texas, occasional snows on the upper lakes, and followed by stationary or falling barometer, and southerly winds in Minnesota and Dakotah.

The St. Louis Mayoralty Contest.

ST. LOUIS, December 16.—The counting of ballots in the Overstalz-Button contested case before the city council continued all last night and to-day, and closed this evening, resulting in a majority of seventy-seven for Overstalz. This result was reached by throwing out all duplicate votes, several hundred of which were found in the ballot boxes.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 15.—The steamship City of Montreal, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The steamship Periere, from Havre, has arrived.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Hermann at Southampton; Anchoria at Moville; Pereire at New York; City of Montreal at Queenstown.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

FLOUR

GROCERIES

273 275

T. C. JENKINS

LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH PA.

The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

NOTICE OF CHARTER APPLICATION.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny Co., Pa., on 8th of January, 1876, for a Charter of Incorporation for an Academy of Medicine and School of Anatomy, to be located in Pittsburgh, Pa., its object to be the advancement of Medical science, especially in its relation to the study of Anatomy. de9-y55

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—R. B. Tate, R. B. Sterritt and A. J. Alston, composing the firm of Tate, Sterritt & Alston, bankrupts. In the matter of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all their debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 30th day of December, 1875, at 9 o'clock A. M., before N. W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny city, Pa., to show cause, if they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupts.

S. C. MCCANDLESS,
Clerk.

y56-F

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Beautiful Birds and Animals!

Mr. CHAS. ESPICH, corner Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, dealer in FINE BIRDS AND ANIMALS, and all kinds of CAGES, has just received a full stock of

BIRDS AND ANIMALS,

of all kinds, from all parts of the world, and is now selling them at cost rates.

Keeps on hand all kinds of Bird Food, and manufactures a celebrated article of Mocking Bird Food. Also, have Trained Mocking Birds and Sea Shells for sale. 27y

PROCLAMATION.

City of Pittsburgh, SS.

WHEREAS, A vacancy exists in the Select Council of the city of Pittsburgh, caused by the resignation of M. A. Arnholt, member from the Twenty-sixth ward;

AND WHEREAS, The City Councils have by resolution requested the Mayor to issue proclamation for a special election in said ward to fill said vacancy;

Now, therefore, I, Wm. C. McCarthy, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the citizens of the Twenty-sixth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to meet at their respective voting places, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1875, and elect by ballot one member of Select Council for the unexpired term of M. A. Arnholt, resigned.

The electors of the First district of said ward to meet at the tin-shop of John Hughes, on Sidney street;

The electors of the Second district of said ward to meet at Turner Hall, on Jane street;

The electors of the Third district of said ward to meet at the Public School House, corner of Sarah and Twentieth streets;

The electors of the Fourth district to meet at the office of Campbell, Jones & Co., on Mary street;

And elect one member of Select Council for the unexpired term of M. A. Arnholt, resigned.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and annexed the seal of the City of Pittsburgh, this 16th day of December, A. D. 1875.

{L. S.}

WM. C. MCCARTHY,
Mayor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TROXELL'S PRIDE OF THE KITCHEN SOAP

Cleans Better, Scours Faster and Polishes Brighter

Than any other article in the market.

THE TRADESMAN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

AWARDED IT

THE FIRST PREMIUM

Over all others. Although but a short time in this market it is fast becoming the popular and well-known DIRT ERADICATOR, and pronounced the

PRIDE OF THE KITCHEN.

It cleans as if by magic

Tin Ware, Brass, Copper, and Other Metals, Marble Mantles, Statuary, &c., nor has it its Equal for Cleaning Plain or Finest Painted Wood Work.

Will clean your KNIVES AND FORKS in washing them. It contains no sand or emery, and can be used on the finest SILVER CASTOR WITHOUT SCRATCHING and will make it look like new. You have only to try it to be convinced, and if it does not do as we represent your grocer will refund your money.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO., AGENTS, 362 PENN AVENUE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fine Brooms, Paper, Grocers' Bags, Wooden Ware, &c., at lowest CASH prices. We invite competition. Call and examine goods and prices.

D. W. Evans' One-Price Department Store,

10c Dep. $1.00 Dep.

25c Dep. $1.50 Dep.

50c. Dep. $2.00 Dep.

NOTICE.—Your attention is invited to our complete and extensive stock of Holiday Presents, and we would urge upon you the importance of calling early and making your selections and avoid the Christmas rush.

Prices all marked in Plain Figures at from 25 to 50 per cent. below the standard, ranging from 10 cents to $100.

D. W. EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE.

No. 87 Fifth Avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

FURS. HOLIDAY GOODS! FURS.

M'CORD & CO.,

Offer the Greatest Inducements in SEAL SKIN SACQUES, of which they make a specialty. The stock comprises everything in this line, from the Astrakan to the finest Shetland Seal, at the lowest figures. They also offer great bargains in FURS of all descriptions; all the grades of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Seal, Lynx, Black Marten, Squirrel, French Lynx; Muffs, Boas, and Collars, Mink Circulars; also, all kinds of Children's Furs. Gent's Beaver GLOVES and COLLARS, Ladies' and Gents' SEAL CAPS and GLOVES, Ladies' and Gents' KID GLOVES. PRICES LOW, in accordance with the times. YOU-MAN'S FINE SILK HAT.

McCORD & CO., No. 131 Wood Street.

FOR HOLIDAY SALES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING .....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON .....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail, for six months	5 00
By Mail, for three months	2 50
By Mail, for one month	1 00
By the week payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

THE Democrats in Congress have wisely determined to make no fight against BLAINE'S amendment, fearing that if put on the record against it, their Presidential prospects would be injured. If they kill it at all, it will be in the State Legislatures, and by the open vote of the party at large. There is, at least, some wisdom in their present course.

THE latest revelation in reference to the dynamite explosion is that it was the result of a deliberate purpose to blow up the vessel. The box contained a time apparatus, so arranged as to explode the dynamite at a given time. The accident that led to the fall of the box caused a premature explosion, which did so much damage. The person who packed the box has been arrested, and his confession involves the above points.

ALREADY the preliminary movements are being made to open the door for the rebels to get into the Treasury. The law phobiting those not known to be opposed to the rebellion from prosecuting claims against the United States on account of losses suffered during the war, was earnestly opposed by Mr. VANCE, and a movement made for it repeal. It is an indication of the tendency of events. It is evident that the Southern element are determined to take care of their friendr. It is, of course, impossible for them to attain their purposes, and it seems absurd that they should desire to do so. The fact that they are bold enough to put forth an effort to do what it is impossible they should do, proves the spirit that animates them. It is the old rebel idea, rampant once more.

THE Foster letter to BLAINE still excites comments. A letter similar to that reported is now admitted to have been written; but why it should create such a flutter is more than we can answer. It was certainly absurd, and even silly. To advise a man to join a secret order, as a means of securing the Presidential nomination, is equivalent to supposing said aspirant to be a lunatic. No man having any sense whatever would join a secret anti-Catholic society, even if one existed, if he expected a Presidential nomination. We require, in this country, a person who shall stand above all petty alliances, and who will administer the Government with even-handed justice. But the idea that a man must join a secret society to become President is certainly as original as it is contemptible. It is not worth the space given it.

IT turns out that the Commissioners having in charge the improvements in the City of Washington, have made no better work in economizing the public funds, than did the Boss SHEPHERD administration. The Board of Audit report the amount of 3.65 bonds issued up to December 1st, at $13,197,784.47. This is an addition to a bonded debt of more than eight millions of dollars which existed prior to the passage of the act authorizing the issue of the 3.65 bonds. The debt that is therefore imposed upon the District now exceeds twenty-three millions of dollars, and the assessed value of all the real estate is less than ninety-seven millions of dollars. But this is not all. There is no certainty that there is to be any limit to this piling up of indebtedness. The joint investigating committee of 1873-4 considered very fully the question of the amount of money that would be required to complete the work begun by the Board of Public Works. Boss SHEPHERD himself furnished an estimate of the cost thereof and put it at $1,325,000. Washington seems likely to prove as expensive as a city, as did Paris in the time of the Third Napoleon.

THE agricultural report for the year, indicates a larger annual crop yield, during the past season, than for any year, for a long time past. The crops of 1870 and 1872 were large, but the one just now harvested is fully equal, if not superior to them. Every quarter of the country has had an increase in the number of bushels grown, and though in some cases slight, in others it has been so much greater as to raise the the sum total of the crop twenty-five per cent above that of 1874. The increase in the New England States is not large, but that of the Middle States will reach ten per cent., that of the Gulf States seventeen, other Southern States about fifty, and the Western States in general about sixty per cent. But, while the quantity is so abundant, the quality is not as good as could be desired. The cold, unseasonable weather and the early and heavy frosts have made much of the corn soft, wet and almost unmarketable. The potato crop is about one-fourth larger than last year. Cotton cannot be fully reported just yet, but enough is known to show that the Gulf States exhibit a larger, and the Atlantic States a smaller, crop than usual. The best authorities on cotton statistics are certain that the crop will exceed 4,000,000 bales, and some place it as high as 4,250,000.

IT is not of great value, just now, but as we have received, from Rev. Dr. BROOK who was at the meeting in Boston, the exact facts as to Bishop HAVEN'S address, we will state them. It was not at the anniversary meetings,—these were over; but at a Preachers' meeting, held separately from all the other meetings, and including the Methodist preachers of Boston and surrounding towns. The Bishop had been invited to address the meeting on the work in the South, and did so. He said that there was one class of people in the South who had been recognized as a nationality by the Pope, and they would welcome his followers to these shores; but the race freed by the people of the North will never strike a blow against constitutional liberty. Bishop HAVEN said that there is to be a tremendous political battle this year, beginning with the election of a Democratic Speaker of the national House of Representatives. He said that the ministers of Boston are in the field of battle; their words are reported and the Southern papers comment on them. The question is, "Shall the Northern people rule the nation? "Shall the Puritan or Cavalier be the ruler? Shall Boston or Charleston be the centre?" The Methodist Episcopal Church is the only institution in the South to-day that represents the American nation. You must, he said, stand by your Church. There are in the South nearly 300,000 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who know what they believe just as well as the people of New England, and better. They appreciate liberty and those who gave it to them; they never will be betrayers, and let the people of the North never betray them. The malcontents of the South know that they were defeated by one man; that man is President GRANT, and if the people throw him over at the command of politicians they will rue it. Pray, brethren, that President GRANT may be re-elected. Pray for the true people of the South, and you will find that thus you will be able to keep down the kindred threat, ening powers, the slave power, and the power of the Papacy. The Rev. Dr. SHERMAN, of Brookline, moved that the meeting vote that they had heard the sentiments advanced by Mr. HAVEN with great pleasure and hearty approval. This motion was unanimously adopted. All opposed were invited to rise, but not one person rose. It will thus be seen that the Bishop did not actually nominate President GRANT at all, but in the enthusiasm of his address, gave expression to a fervid wish that the President might be re-elected, a sentiment echoed by those present.

ADJOURNING OVER.

The Democratic members of the House, aside from the activity displayed in preparing the way to pay rebels any war losses they may have suffered, have been more interested to adjourn over the holidays than anything else. They have adjourned till Monday, and will then adjourn till the holiday season is over. This adjourning over the holidays is, of course, neither new nor strange, but it has been the habit of Republicans to push forward work before the recess. Not so the Democracy. They put aside the most simple and proper measures, fearing, apparently, that if introduced by Republicans, there is something wrong in them. Even the bill curing defects in the postal legislation of last Winter, is suspiciously regarded, and refused consideration until committees are appointed, and it is referred. It is evident that the responsibility of power rests oppressively upon them, and they are determined to become familiar with it before they do anything. The worst in this direction is the fact that they are not apt scholars, but slow learners. They utterly fail to reach anything definite, or to desire, apparently, to do it. To squander time is the great aim.

One method for time-killing that is really new is that of a "coaching" committee, to consider all measures proposed, and indicate to the run of the House what is to be done. This is one of the happy ideas of Cox, of New York. The committee will probably have very much the same experience as the body from which it springs. A policy for a great party is not to be discovered or invented in the parlors of a political "headquarters." It must come, if it comes at all, from the defined convictions and settled purposes of the great body of the party itself. If these are wanting, or if purposes and convictions, where they exist, are discordant, it is useless for any selected number of Congressmen to try to contrive something which will hold the party together and win new adherents, and cheat the people into placing the party in power. The country went a little way in the experiment of a change, for the sake of a change, when it elected the present Democratic House. The result is not so satisfactory that the experiment is likely to be pushed any further. If the Democrats have nothing definite and solid to propose, they will do well to dispense with their "coaching" Committee, as its recommendations, thus far, have been of the time-killing order.

It was this committee that originated the adjourning idea, and it has been promptly adopted. Let us hope that, once the holidays are over, the new committees appointed, and affairs generally arranged, there will be more definiteness of plan, and earnestness in legislation. It is time the House did something more than kill time, provided that something shall contribute to the well-being of the country at large. The resolutions, motions and bills introduced, thus far, have not been of a very hopeful character, while some of them have been positively vicious. Inasmuch as the holiday vacation has been resolved upon at so early a date, it is to be hoped that when it is over, industry and energy may take the place of time-killing tactics.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Fourteen cases of smallpox, in a single week, afford sufficient evidence of the need of rigid sanitary arrangements for some steps to be taken toward securing them. We do not think the disease is epidemic, but we are, comparatively, just in the edge of Winter, with all the cold season yet before us. Hence the disease referred to has full opportunity for spreading, and measures should, or possibly have been, taken to check it. The fact that we have so much smallpox in our city every Winter is suggestive of the thought that there are serious defects in our sanitary arrangements. The Health Board complains that its powers are too limited to properly employ preventive measures, and we judge there is considerable truth in the statement. The measures we deem fully necessary to meet the emergency would be too expensive at the present. Yet were our streets kept reasonably clean, the alleys and by-ways cared for, and sinks and wells protected, so that foul odors and sickening gases may not ascend, through service pipes into dwellings, we think there would be less sickness arising therefrom.

Were the finances of the city in proper condition, it would be desirable to have our entire sewerage system revised and put in perfect condition. The lower streets of the city are at all times damp and disagreeable, and certainly should be more perfectly drained than they are. This would be expensive, but were we able to do it, of great benefit to the health of the city. We imagine, however, that there can be no objection to the careful inspection of service pipes, that where they are defectively constructed they may be properly arranged. We certainly should require that the city be cared for with reference to health. In some form, and by so me one there should be a thorough reform in the sanitary arrangements of the city. We do not care by whom,—but the work naturally devolves on a specific body, and that, in this city, is the Board of Health. We feel that that body should actively engage in the work that is before it. The presence, in considerable strength, of a loathsome disease, should inspire activity in providing remedies against the evil that endangers us. We fully think the powers of the Health Board should be enlarged, and then that very positive demands be made that the city shall be placed in the best sanitary condition that may be, at the present. Then, that in the future, when a suitable time arrives, a thorough inspection of the condition of the city be made, and necessary sanitary reforms effected.

Money-Giving Philanthropy.

Greeley thus repudiates philanthropy in the money-giving line: "I consider it all but an axiom that he who asks a stranger to lend him money will never pay it; yet I have known an exception. Once, when I was poor and needy, in a season of commercial revulsion or 'panic,' I opened a letter from Utica, and found therein five dollars, which the writer asked me to receive in satisfaction of a loan of that sum which I had made him—a needy stranger —on an occasion which he recalled to my remembrance. Perplexed by so unusual a message, and especially by receiving it at such a time, I scanned the letter more closely, and at length achieved a solution of the problem. The writer was a patient in the State Lunatic Asylum."

EDDY, the Vermont medium, desires to be vindicated, if not investigated, and has written the following letter: "Editor of Rutland Globe sir, you say in your paper things which I hope you can Father, you have stated that the Eddy Brothers have had a row fought with revolvers &c. you say Brown and Wm have gone to Colrado, can you prove all your asersions made threw your Slanderous Sheet. I Suppose you will understand you have made yourself Liable for Scandal. now will you inform me whether you stand ready to Father your asersions if you think you can you can have the chance. If you cannot you must Say so at once or there will be an action of Libil Brought against you. as you have no business to make false asersion against respectibal people." Eddy should engage John McKee to write his letters.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE jury in the Curley murder case, at Morristown, Pa., rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

THE young men's meetings started by Moody and Sankey in Brooklyn, are continued with great interest.

THERE are eighty-two vaults in Trinity churchyard, New York, seven of which are under the rear of the church.

A TRAMP writes to a policeman in this city, asking whether there have been any improvements made in the station houses during the Summer.

THE jury in the case of Thomas W. Piper, for the murder of Mabel Young, at Boston, being unable to agree, were discharged. It is said the jury stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

NATHAN RUBENSTEIN, of New York, has been arrested on the charge of having murdered Sarah Alexander, the young Jewess, whose body was found in a field on the outskirts of Brooklyn Tuesday afternoon.

THE next centennial anniversary of importance, and necessarily the last of the present year, is that of Montgomery's unsuccessful attack on Quebec, December 21, 1775. The brave commander lost his life in the attempt, and the affair will be remembered as an example of misdirected valor.

MAYOR COBB'S majority is 2,666, on a total vote of 27,000, which is, with one exception, the largest vote ever polled in Boston. Of the Aldermen-elect eight are Republicans and four Democrats. In the Common Council there are forty-nine Republicans and twenty-three Democrats. G. L. Ruffin, a colored lawyer, was elected a member of the Council, and is the first colored man ever chosen.

THE coinage operations of the mint of California for the month of November aggregate $2,623,000. The production of the several denominations were—Double eagles, $1,820,000, trade dollars, $517,000; half dollars, $36,000; dimes, $250,000; of the total value of $2,623,000. The trade dollars go to China and the dimes to Washington. The double eagles are retained at San Francisco for circulation.

IN the United States Circuit Court, at Indianapolis, Judge Drummond decided on the demurrer to the bill of the Thames Loan and Trust Company against Maloney, that it was competent for a foreign corporation to loan money upon mortgage or real estate in Indiana, the laws of the State not having expressly prohibited such corporation from taking real security. The demurrer was overruled, and the defendant required to answer.

A MAN living in Clay, N. Y., has invented a snow plow which is so constructed that instead of crowding or pressing the snow from the tracks, it carries it up an inclined plane or apron to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, where it is received by a side chute and carrier, which throws it from the tracks as far as may be desired. The inventor asserts that the new plow will do the work of one hundred men, and in heavy banks of snow considerably more.

ACCORDING to the *Army Register* for 1875 it appears that during the present year there were eighteen resignations—namely, one paymaster, four captains, seven first lieutenants, five second lieutenants and one chaplain; and thirty-eight deaths, including two brigadier generals—Lorenzo Thomas and Alexander Shiras—two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, six majors, six captains, twelve first lieutenants, six second lieutenants and two chaplains. Nine officers were dismissed, three cashiered and one honorably discharged.

The Allegheny Presbytery and the "Leader" Case.

To the Editor s of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Please publish in the columns of your valuable journal the following in reference to the action of the Allegheny Presbytery on the Nevin-*Leader* subject:

The following resolutions were adopted by a very large majority:

Resolved, That the Presbytery reiterate its former utterance, declaring the publication and the sale of a newspaper on the Lord's day to be inconsistent with membership in the Presbyterian Church.

Resolved, That the persistent efforts of the Pittsburgh *Sunday Leader* to break down the day of the people, and the day of the Institution of the Christian Sabbath are most pernicious in their influence, and render any responsibility for such teaching a proper matter of discipline in any one who is a member of the church.

Resolved, That the session of the Sewickley church have given no satisfactory reason for their failure in the exercise of discipline upon one of their members who is admitted to be connected with the *Sunday Leader*.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the General Assembly has given repeated injunctions on the Sabbath desecration, especially as they are found recorded on page 637 of the Morris Digest, and on pages 80 and 81 of the minutes of the General Assembly for 1874, therefore the session of the church of Sewickley be required and directed to take up and issue the case in question in accordance with the above deliverance of the General Assembly and the constitution of the church, and that they report their action at the next meeting of Presbytery.

The report was considered seriatim. The second resolution was adopted by a vote of 36 to 8. The remaining resolutions were adopted without amendment, and the report as a whole was finally adopted.

A few comments on this action of the Presbytery may serve to throw some light on the subject. The Presbytery, it will appear, are firm in the determination that the senior editor of the Sunday *Leader* shall not continue a communing member in one of its churches while persistently maintaining such a relation to a paper which Dr. Hodge has pronounced "*infidel* in many of its issues." The only wonder to many persons is, that the Presbytery has, for a whole year, hesitated as to the immediate expulsion of such a person from our communion. The injury which a drunkard or a profane swearer could do in such a connection with the church, must be regarded as trifling, compared with the infliction of thousands of such a sheet from Sabbath to Sabbath by the agency of the steam press. It is gratifying, however, to find that at last, after long forbearance, "the Session of Sewickley *are required and directed* to take up and issue the case."

It will be observed that the vote on the second of the resolutions was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in 36 to 8. It may, perhaps, seem passing strange that even eight negative votes in such a body of ministers and elders could be got in opposition to the will of the Presbytery. I will try to shed some light upon that topic.

In the first place, two of the eight, who were violently opposed to the action of the Presbytery, were Dr. Bittinger and his son elder. But it is plain that a very moderate share of delicacy should have prevented these two from voting at all—for the obvious reason that the moderator and a number of the session of Sewickley should not vote on their own case! Subtracting these two, leaves the final result of 36 to 6.

Again, of the four ministers in the negative, one was Mr. Travelli. Of this gentleman brother I will only say that he is a sort of privileged character in the body, and he is a correspondent and ardent friend of the *Sunday Leader*. He is understood to be the only one among all the members of the Evangelical Alliance who could find it in his heart to thank Dr. Hopkins for his anti-Sabbath discourse! It is very commonly supposed that neither Dr. Bittinger nor Mr. Travelli are greatly averse to the Hopkins' views of the Sabbath.

Another of the four ministers was John Launitz, whose very name savors of German anti-Sabbatarianism. He, of course, voted against the action of the Presbytery condemning the *Sunday* (Infidel) *Leader*. And the last of the four Reverends was John Brown, of Knox. We are sorry for his own sake, not for the interests of the Church, that Mr. B. has put himself on such a record. These were the four ministers, out of more than forty ministers and elders, who seemed to sympathize in a greater or less degree with the paper, which Professor Hodge says *often teaches infidelity*.—Bittinger, Travelli, Launitz, and John Brown, of Knox.

Thus far as to numbers. As to the character of the voters, if we estimate them, not numerically, but by *weight*, the result is much more striking. Three professors in our Theological Seminary, the pastors of all our city churches and many others of our ablest and best men, both ministers and elders, gave their decided protest against the *Sunday Leader*, and all who afford it aid and comfort in its infidel work. Of the three elders, in addition to him of the session of Session who said No! on the subject, we know nothing. Probably two of them were under the teaching of their pastors, Launitz and John Brown. From the whole view, the community can judge for themselves how much weight and Christian influence the negative *eight* carry with them in favor of the Sewickley Session, and its *protege*, R. P. Nevin, of the *Leader*.

Before I close, I feel constrained to direct attention to the following extraordinary reference by Dr. Bittinger to the views of Prof. Hodge on the subject of the binding obligation of the ordination vows of Presbyterian ministers:

"Dr. Swift charged Dr. Bittinger with want of fidelity to his ordination vows, and with antagonism to the Confession of Faith. He read the oath for Dr. B.'s edification.

"Dr. Bittinger then asked Dr. Swift if he accepted the Confession of Faith from beginning to end.

"Dr. Biting then remarked: 'there is not a minister in this Presbytery or this Church that will approve it, and, in the language of Dr. Hodge, 'the minister who says he can must either be an angel or a fool.'"

"Dr. Swift made no response."

Now no person acquainted with Prof. Hodge will believe that he ever uttered such a sentiment, or that he himself could ever so trifle with the most solemn of all religious vows. And I have seen no express authority for saying that he never uttered nor entertained any such sentiments. Dr. Hodge assures me that he adopts the Presbyterian Confession as a whole without reservation or the smallest exception. Dr. H. further suggested two explanations of his views. First. That the Confession is not inspired; second, that he does not affirm that every phrase in that instrument is the very best that could be employed.

It will be thus seen that either Dr. Bittinger or his reporter has made a gross blunder. But from this example, we are reminded of a remark of one of the most wise and honored of our ministers, viz.: "Dr. Bittinger is no Presbyterian."

JAM SAITS.

THE FUSING DISC.

The Phenomena Exhibited in its Manipulation.

(Special Correspondence of the Western Traveler.)

By request, I shall describe the Fusing Disc, and explain the phenomena exhibited in its manipulation.

The disc is made of wrought iron or soft steel, 42 inches in diameter, and 3-16 of an inch thick. It is smooth on its outer edge (known as its periphery), and is mounted on a mandrel provided with pulleys and bearings. Before the mandrel is put in place, the disc and mandrel are adjusted on knife edges, so as to secure a perfect balance, and a delicate trueness, in order to prevent any wabbling when in action; the mandrel is attached to a cast-iron frame, and connected with belts in the usual manner. Immediately in front of the disc, and parallel to its axis, is placed a hollow revolving chuck, which is provided with a belt, and caused to revolve at the rate of 200 revolutions per minute. The bar of steel to be cut is placed in this chuck, and so adjusted that the periphery of the disc is immediately opposite to the point to be severed.

The machine is put in motion, the periphery of the disc next to the bar passing downward, while the side of the bar next to the disc passes upward, thus at a point nearest each other, going in opposite directions. When the disc has attained a velocity equal to 25,000 feet of its periphery per minute, the disc, by means of a screw, is drawn toward the revolving bar of cold steel, the effect of which is that a groove ¼ of an inch wide is melted around the bar, and as the bar is 2 inches in diameter, this groove, will be deepened so rapidly as to sever the bar in less than one minute, leaving the ends smooth as though cut in a lathe.

This is perfect fusion, because the steel so melted flows downward in a white hot liquid stream, and, striking the cast-iron frame of the machine below, it welds, and by its accumulation forms stalegmitic cones of metal, which upon analysis, shows that there has been no oxidation.

The fusion is not done by friction, as generally understood, the periphery of the disc being perfectly smooth and true; if the groove was cut by friction, it would correspond to the thickness of the disc, but this is not so, as the grooves is 1-16 of an inch wider than the thickness of the disc, thus leaving 1-32 of an inch between the disc and the bar on each side.

The liquid white hot fused steel flowing downward, may be intercepted by the fingers, and caught in the hand like so much water. When handled between the fingers, it is a perfect liquid, with no sensation of hardness, and with a varying sensation of warmth er cold according to the velocity of the machine and the temperature of the hands. I have held my hand in the flow for one minute (the duration of the cut) without sufficient warmth to make it unpleasant, and have allowed the white hot flowing metal to strike my thumb-nail and solidify into a cone on it. White writing paper may be held in the flow for any length of time, and when withdrawn is neither colored nor burned, presenting no evidence of heat. The top of the cone, while the flow of steel is accumulating, is apparently red hot, but it may be handled, the apex being cold, while lower down it is warm. The disc remains perfectly cold, and shows no visible signs of wear. The ends of the bar cut are of sufficient warmth to give the cut a light blue temper, which is sufficient to burn the hand if placed on it.

EXPLANATION.

In considering the strange phenomena exhibited by this machine, it will be necessary to dissect the metal cut, and then to build up its physical structure so as to disclose the laws which cause its fusion.

The bar of steel is not a continuous body, it may be divided; the ultimate particles are called atoms. These ponderable atoms are accompanied by two imponderable agencies known as the molecular forces, i. e. the force of attraction and the force due to heat; by virtue of these forces the atoms unite and form molecules, and the molecules unite in physical structure, in which neither the atoms nor the molecules touch each other by impact at any time, but are held at a distance from each other by virtue of the molecular resultant force.

The force of attraction is inherent in the matter, and can neither be increased nor diminished; it tends to draw the particles together, and hold them so. The force due to heat may be increased, diminished or transferred from one portion of matter to another; it tends to separate the particles and push them outward into a state of activity, the balance of power thus exerted is the molecular resultant force referred to.

The modulus of the molecular resultant force determines the state of the metal, solid, liquid or gaseous, that is when the molecular resultant force is of sufficient strength as to hold the molecules in a local relation to each other, then the metal is in the solid state, but when the molecular resultant force is reduced to a point below the modulus of the force of gravity, then the molecules gravitate into the liquid state, and this is fusion.

I have thus shown that fusion is the result of a reduction of the molecular resultant force. I will now endeavor to explain how this reduction may be secured.

Matter is not in an absolute state of rest at any time, the degree of its activity is indicated by its temperature. An increase in temperature is an increase of molecular motion; a decrease of temperature is a decreased motion; in other words, temperature is the measure of molecular velocity, as weight is the measure of matter.

Taking the bar of steel with a molecular velocity indicated by 60° F, and an equivalent of heat occluded (latent) in its resultant force, and putting the disc into operation. The atmosphere pressing on to each side of the disc at a force equal to 15 lbs. to each square inch, is by centrifugal action thrown outward at the periphery, and when the bar is drawn into a delicate proximity to the disc so as to prevent the escape of the molecules of the atmosphere, they are caused to strike upon the bar and impart their activity to the molecules of iron. Increased activity requires increased room for undulation, hence the molecules of iron become farther separated from each other, this reduces the molecular resultant force, and as this atmospheric action accumulates in velocity and amplitude, the molecular activity of the steel attains a velocity which reduces the resultant force to a less degree than that of the force of gravity, and the molecules, in obedience to the latter law, gravitate into the liquid state. Thus, I conceive, that the disc does not come into actual contact with the metal, but rather by its centrifugal action brings down an accumulation of the molecules of the atmosphere, with a velocity of 25,000 feet per minute, and by the revolution of the bar, this accumulated activity is caused to play on a very small and different portion of the bar at every instant, and by concentrated action on one point producing instantaneous fusion, as it is a fact that when all required conditions are present, fusion takes place instantly.

As I have already said, the force due to heat, passes from one portion of matter to another, but it always passes from the higher to the lower degree, i. e., if one body represents an activity of 60° F, and is brought in contact with another body whose molecular velocity is greater as represented by 100° F, the heat force passes from the latter, and reduces its velocity, and entering the former increases its velocity accordingly. It seems to be a general law that heat force always passes from the higher velocity to the lower.

When fusion takes place on the outer edge of the cut, and the molecular resultant force is reduced, a portion of the occluded heat is unlocked and set free.

This it cannot pass to the disc, because it is of the highest velocity; it cannot pass to the atmosphere, because of a higher velocity than the metal in fusion, but I apprehend that the heat unlocked at the point of fusion, passes inward, towards the center of the bar, and is rapidly distributed along its axis. This explains the fact that the disc remains cool.

At the instant of diffusion, the metal so fused is driven downward with great velocity, the heat contained in it being entirely latent, which means that the heat is locked up by the force of attraction in the molecular resultant force. And as heat is only sensible to the touch when in transit from one body or portion of matter to another, occluded heat is not sensible, and the fused metal may be handled. When the machine runs slowly the fused metal flowing at a low velocity, its transit from the point of fusion to the cone is lengthened, and is sufficient to absorb some sensible heat from the atmosphere, and in such case it presents the sensation of warmth. The heat of the metal is not entirely neutralized as its molecular velocity is retarded, its resultant force is correspondingly augmented, which absorbs and occludes its additional equivalent of heat. Therefore as the metal solidifies on the cone, it is cold to the touch, because it abstracts a portion of heat from the hand.

This machine I think, demonstrates—1st, all that portion of heat represented in the molecular resultant force is occluded. 2nd, occluded heat is not sensible. 3rd, heat is only sensible while in transit. 4th, heat always passes from the higher to the lower degree of molecular velocity. 5th, this fused metal contains less heat when liquid, than after its solidification.

There are other interesting phenomena exhibited, and thoughts suggested by the fusing disc, but I have already made this article longer than desirable, so I will close by saying that I built the fusing disc, and am using it daily at the Fort Pitt Iron and Steel Works, in Pittsburgh, and as a practical method of cutting into length bars of iron and steel, and having taken out letters patent, I am building the machines for others in the trade. I am now building up a small machine, suitable for railroad shops, machine shops, agricultural works, and Iron stores, which will enable all parties having one to melt cold iron or steel bars into any length required, without putting them in the fire, and have the ends as smooth as though polished. I shall also build a model machine for colleges and technical institutions, so that the laws of heat may be practically demonstrated before the class in physical science, which I think will be of great service in technical education, as I find many graduates of our best schools have very crude ideas of this important branch of physics.

JACOB REESE.

AT Williamsport, Pa., on Thursday, a fire broke out in Hotchkiss & Barber's planing mill, which spread to the lumber yards of Hebard & Forsman, and White, Leniz & White. The total loss is about $60,000; insurance, $30,000.

More About "Hopkins and the Sabbath."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The world ought to be profoundly grateful to your correspondent in last Saturday's issue, for his *luminous* effort in behalf of Dr. Hopkins and against the King's English and the law of God. I want to ask the writer of that article a "thing or two:"

1. What right have you to change the current and well established meaning of a word, so far as to call men "*legalists*," who as you acknowledge, obey the Divine Law from *love?* Do you do it simply because they *believe God has a law?* And if so, was there ever greater nonsense? If you say that men who believe in a Sabbath Law, keep the Sabbath *partly* from a slavish sense of *duty*, then I ask who made you a judge and a discerner of spirits over a whole class of men?

2. Tell me, *has God a law?*—a law that ought to bind the consciences of men to the end of the world,—yes, the consciences of *all* men, *Christians* as well as others,—if they do not obey the law from a higher motive than conscience? Please answer this question categorically, without dodging or attention to side issues. God either has a law or he has not. *Has God a law*—a veritable law—a written law—the decalogue? and will the same be the basis of the final judgment which He will pass on men? and is it as sacred and as obligatory now as it was on the day it was delivered amid the thunders and lightnings of Sinai? I pause for a reply.

ALIQUIS.

"Magistrate's Fees."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ROBINSON TP., December 11, 1875.

I see the subject of summary convictions has been investigated, a verdict agreed upon against the magistrates and a recommendation offered to remedy the existing evil by what they call "a business office," run for the fees, and to substantiate their position they refer to the number of convictions in the year 1874. They must not think that the Scriptural text, a little leaven leavens the whole lump, is true in this case, for it will not apply to all magistrates. If they will just examine the records of Allegheny county for the year mentioned, they will find probably, to their satisfaction, that there are magistrates in the county who have not committed a single person to jail, or even to the Workhouse, nor yet have they returned any case to Court where the county has been mulcted into paying the costs, yet they propose a reduction of fees, and as a substitute a moderate salary. Now, as to a salary. It is generally known that the pay, or fees, would be the same throughout the county, the same to be paid by the county, and they recommend, for the purpose of accomplishing the object aforesaid, correcting the evil, that the people elect a better class of citizens to fill the offices of magistrates. Now, when they are going to make the attempt to remedy the evil spoken of, would it not be advisable to enlarge the proposition and include the whole batch of officers?

JOHN M. EDMUNDSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.50.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from MAY 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

JNO. GILLESPIE,
Chimney Sweep.
GRATES, FURNACES AND STOVES
SET AND PUT IN ORDER.
All Orders promptly attended to.
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

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Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Tops and Flue Linings, and cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
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Bronzes. 189 Silverware
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.
ARE OPENING A
VERY FINE LINE
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HOLIDAY GOODS!
SUITABLE
For Presents.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
Vases. Liberty St. Cut Glass.

New Improvements
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FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
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Who are also the Manufacturers of the
IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
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PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
POTATOES — 200 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY ROSE in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water st.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
NEW BLACK CASHMERES
At 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c and in value for the price, a comparison with others will show them to be unsurpassed anywhere in the United States.
Also a large new line of
BLACK CASHMERES,
in lower and finer qualities, without exceptions the best value we ever had the pleasure of offering in these goods.
Our assortment of low and medium priced
DRESS GOODS
Is at present very full and attractive, embracing all the popular bargains.
A very choice and beautiful stock of fine qualities and materials in Dress Goods of every description, in Knickerbocker Suitings, Plaid Suitings and plain colors to match. Colored Cashmeres in all the new shades. Wool Serges, Camel's Hair Cloths, Colored Sateens, Colored Merinos, Colored Alpacas, Colored Mohairs, Bright and Medium Dress Plaids, etc., etc.
We would also announce that in a few days, among other importations, not yet landed, we will open a very large line of
COLORED DRESS SILKS,
Embracing all the newest choice dark shades and desirable colors, such as Myrtle Green, Navy Blue, Prune, Plum, at considerable less than former prices.
Splendid Bargains in all kinds of Dress Goods.
SPEC
We will open after the Holiday r kinds, and an immense line of Ha American Line Steamship Illinois,
☞ For the further accommodati
☞ We would respectfully reques
WILLIAM SEMPLE, Nos. 155, 167 a

New and Seasonable Goods
FOR THE
HOLIDAY SEASON!
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 & 174 Federal St.
Extra Good Bargains in Each and Every Department.
Largest Stock of Medium Priced Dress Goods Ever Exhibited in this Market.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
CAMEL'S HAIR GOODS,
Plain, Plaid and Mixed for Overdresses.
MATALASSE CLOTHS
AND
INVISIBLE PLAIDS,
"a complementary colors for suits.
Myrtle, Green, Seal Brown, Dark Prune and Navy Blue, in
Alpacas, Poplins, Cashmeres and Merinos,
All qualities, ranging from 25c to $1.
TYCOON REPPS,
Over 100 different styles; some splendid patterns for Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.
BLACK CASHMERES!
Our usual good bargains at same popular prices, viz.: 50c, 60c, 75c, 90c, $1 and $1.10.
CLOAKS AND JACKETS
Our own manufacture, some entire new styles—we guarantee a better fitting garment at the price than can be found anywhere else in this market.
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS—Large stock, Good Goods and low prices.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
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N. B.—Plain and Initial Handkerchiefs, Fancy Collars and Cuffs, Linen and Lace Sets, Silk Mufflers, Handsome and useful goods for Holiday Presents.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
NEW CARPETS,
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ALL FRESH.
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Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1875.

The holiday business does not, as yet, meet the expectations of those who have expected an active and profitable season. There is a realization of the pressure of the times, on nearly all the people, and there is little inclination to indulge in anything other than the actual necessaries. As the holidays draw near, the trade in this direction will doubtless improve. There was more activity in local finances. The demand for loans was greater from city and country sources alike. The packers who have deferred their applications later than usual have begun to make arrangements for the necessary accommodations for their winter business. The amount of loans that has been taken by the country is very large. Country bank balances are down to an unusually low point.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that the syndicate directors of the Bank of California, deferring to the expressed wishes of the stockholders, will not consummate the change that was contemplated at the re-opening of the bank a short time ago, and have therefore formally adopted the provisions of the new Civil Code of the State relative to corporations, which authorizes the repairment of capital stock by assessments upon stockholders, not exceeding ten per cent. at one time, till the whole capital shall be fully restored. The adoption of this measure gives, we understand, great satisfaction to the shareholders.

The Maine Commissioner of Banks reports that the deposits of the savings banks of the State exceed those of the National banks by $7,500,000; increase in savings banks deposits year ending November 1, $1,021,350; increase of depositors in same time, 4,537. The condition of the savings banks is generally good; no losses occurred last year on investments.

The unsettled feeling in the London stock market following the Suez Canal purchase by the British Government has reacted in favor of the bonds of the United States Government. The London correspondence of the *Financial Chronicle* says, Nov. 27: "In the Stock Exchange the chief movement has, of course, been in Egyptian Government securities, which have greatly improved, owing to the altered position of the Viceroy, at all events, financially, if not politically. As, however, the political future has assumed a more uncertain aspect, there has been much cautious dealing during the last two days, and a tendency to depression has been strongly apparent. United States Government securities have been strongly in demand for investment, and in the early part of the week there was a decided upward movement in the quotations."

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¾	6-20's 1865—coupons	123¾
U.S. 6's, 1881, comp.	122	" 1864	122¾
" 1865	122¾	Currency 6's	122¾
" 1865, new	116¾	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1867	118¾	10-40's—coupons	117¾
5-20's 1867	122¾		

RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen.	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
U. C.	96½	Union Pacific	75¾
C. C. & I. C.	4	Harlem	134¾
St. Paul	35¾	Adams Express	102¾
Do. Pref.	74¾	Toledo & Wabash	4¼
Michigan Southern	61¾	U. S. Express	56¾
Do. Central	69¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	83¾
North W. Western	75¾	Quicksilver	15¾
Do. Pref.	85¾	Fort Wayne	99¾
Rock Island	104¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	23
Chicago, R. I. & P.	93¾	Ontario	8¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	Iron Mountain	16
Western Union	78¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	51	Cen. Trans (B)	46
Reading (S)	43½	Reading (A)	42
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	118	A. V. R. R.	7-36(S) 95
Cr. Creek (S)	10¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	78¾
Lehigh Valley (B)	62¾		

NEW YORK, December 16, 1875.

Money closed at 7 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 6@8. The customs receipts were $188,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $313,000. The clearings were $19,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 485@489. Money was more active and dearer this afternoon, when call loans advanced to 7 per cent., with exceptions as high as gold interest, and even 1-32. At the close money was accessible at 7. Gold opened at 114¾, and closed at 114¾, all sales of the day having been at these figures. The rates paid for carrying were 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 9 per cent. Loans were also made flat. Governments were firm and higher. There was an active demand for railroad bonds, and the market exhibited great firmness, a further advance having taken place in many cases. Milwaukee & St. Paul firsts rose to 113¾, do. consolidated sinking funds to 82, Erie firsts to 104¾, and Michigan Central sevens to 103½. Michigan Southern sinking funds sold at 105¾@105¾. Stocks were steady. Sales transactions were 54,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 5,000 Western Union, 4,500 Northwest, 9,000 Erie, 18,000 Lake Shore, and 2,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 125; 5-20s of '65, 116½; do new, 120½; do of '67, 123¾; do of '68, 123¾; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 117¾; do coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 123¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 42; do new, 42; Virginia, old, 37; do new, 37¾; Missouri 6s, 106¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Pacific Mail, 40¾; Adams Express, 102¾; Fargo Express, 82½; American Express, 57; U. S. Express, 57½; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 16½; do preferred, 31; Harlem, 134½; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 69½; Union Pacific, 75¾; Lake Shore, 61¾; Illinois Central, 96¾; Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwest common, 49½; do preferred, 75¾; New Jersey Central 105; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 65¾; Toledo & Wabash, 4¼; do preferred, 7; Ft. Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 20½; Chicago & Alton, 97½; preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 115; Hannibal & St. Joe, 21½; do Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18; Central Pacific, 107; Union, 105½.

LONDON, December 16—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £205,000 the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 42 per cent. The bullion withdrawn on balance to-day was £143,000. Consols: money 93 11-16; account 9⅝ 13-16; 5-20s of '65, 104; do of '67, 106¾, ex. coupons; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 96; Erie, 15; preferred, 30.

PARIS, December 16.—Rentes 65f 55c. The specie in the Bank of France increased 12,045,000f. the past week.

FRANKFORT, December 16.—U. S. new 5s, 99¾.

New York Wool Market.

The general movement has reached a fair aggregate; the individual purchases of manufacturers, however, continue on a moderate scale. At this season of the year there is no disposition to take hold, only to satisfy immediate wants. Fine Fleeces and Pulled Wools seem to have the preference, though fine lots of California Fall continue to move fairly. As regards Texas nothing of interest can be said; the supplies have accumulated until prices, not only for poor grades, but also for the better qualities, show weakness and irregularity; in fact, these remarks will apply to all Southern wools. The offerings of Australian and Cape are very limited, but the demand is of the same proportions. The arrivals of Donskoi are not being handled with any degree of freedom, consequently quotations are weak and almost nominal. We quote Domestic Fleeces—Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virgina—Picklock, 50a54c; X to XX, 45a48c; No. 2 to No. 1, 45a50c; coarse, 40a43c; combing, 38a46c. State and Western Fleece—X to XX, 43a46c; No. 2 to No. 1, 43a46c; coarse, 40a43c; combing, 55a62c; combing unwashed, 38a46c. California Spring Clip—Superior unwashed, 30a33c; medium, 26a30c; coarse, 20a23c; burry, 18a20c. California Fall Clip and Lambs—Fine unwashed, 22a25c; medium, 21a23c; coarse, 17a19c; burry, 15a17c. Mexican—Unwashed, 20a22c. Texas—Fine eastern, 29a33c; medium, 23a35c; coarse, 20a23c; burry, 15a25c. Texas western, 30a26c. Smyrna—Unwashed, (old), 17a22c; washed, (gold), 28a32c. Syrian—Unwashed, (gold), 17a20c; washed, (gold), 29a30c. Donskoi—Washed, (gold), 29a35c; unwashed, (gold), 16a17c. Cape of Good Hope, 35a38c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 16, 1875.

The general merchandise markets continue in much the same condition noted from day to day for some time past; business is dull, more so than usual at this particular time, and it is not likely that it will be any better during the next few weeks. The demand for grain, flour, groceries, provisions, as well as all descriptions of country produce, is restricted entirely to supplying immediate actual necessities, and while there has been no quotable change in values for some days, the tendency is, as a rule, downward.

APPLES—The market continues sluggish, and with light receipts and a reduction in stock, the outlook is more encouraging—that is for good sound fruit; there has been no improvement in prices as yet. We continue to quote at $2.75a3.25 per bbl for common to fair and $3.50a3.75 for prime to choice. The eastern markets are reported better.

APPLE BUTTER—65a75 per gallon.

BEANS—The market continues very dull, but prices remain abut as last quoted—navies, $1.45a1.50 per bushel in a jobbing way. The stock is large and increasing, but some operators appear to be impressed with the belief that they are good property at quoted rates.

BROOMS—"Union Factory" prices: No. 2 common, $2.25; No. 3 hurl, $2.50; No. 4 hurl, $3.00; No. 5 hurl, $3.50; No. 6 hurl; $3.50; No. 3 carpet, $3.75; No. 4 carpet, $4, No. 5 carpet, $4.25; Steamboat, $3.75; toy, $150; whisks, $1.50a2.00 per dozen.

BUTTER—The market is steady for strictly prime table Butter, and we can report regular sales of prime to choice rolls at 28a30c. Common and medium stock is in good supply and dull; quotable at 15a20c. A New York paper says of that market: Good Western has a fair inquiry, especially rolls, but it is a mistake to send them here without wrapping. We noticed dealers buying in small to supply what the shipper should have used, for there is more or less crumbling before it can be put on here, to say nothing about the dust collecting. We had very few State duties selling right through, especially if they contain many firkins. A small number could be noted at 28a30c, with selections of 42, mostly Delaware, half tubs, fine, at 35c; 80 do at 33c; three Welsh sales; a small lot choice dairy of firkins at 27c; 43 half tubs at 30c; 43 fine Western factory half tubs at 28c; 25 firkins western at 21c, and a lot of Illinois good rolls at 26c.

CRANBERRIES—$11a12 per bbl.

CHEESE—There is no improvement to note in trade, which has been sluggish for some time past, nor is it likely that there will be until next month. We continue former quotations: prime Ohio Factory, 13½a13¾c; ditto New York, 14a14½c. A New York paper, of Wednesday, says that stocks are so large in that market that people who consign to sell on commission must not be too impatient about quick sales.

CANNED GOODS—Are held with considerable tenacity in the east, and we have no hesitation in saying that buyers can do no better than buy here what they can want. Following are the current jobbing rates.

2 lb. Peaches	$1,75	Winslow's Corn	$2,25
3 lb. Peaches	2,25	Baltimore Corn	1,50
3 lb. ex. Peaches	3,00	Marrowfat peas	2,00
3 lb pie Peaches	1,75	Red Cherries	2,35
Lima Beans	2,00	White Cherries	2,50
3 lb. Tomatoes	1,85	2 lb. Tomatoes	1,30

CIDER—Is not in large stock, but with a very light demand, it is dull, and prices may be quoted nominally at $5a7 per bbl., according to quality and size of barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—There is an increasing demand for prime stock, and prices are steady, but unchanged.

EGGS—The stock, especially of Pickled, is accumulating, and the market is generally reported stiff and steady; fresh are quotable at 28a30c, although some dealers are not trying to get more than 28. Pickled ranging from 22a25c, according to brand.

FLOUR—The market continues sluggish, with prices easy, but unchanged; new red winters, $6a6,75; old ditto, $7a7,25; spring wheat, $6,50 for Wisconsins and $6,75 for Minnesotas. Rye Flour, $5,25a5,50 per bbl. Buckwheat, $3 per 1lb.

GROCERIES—Trade continues very quiet, and no immediate improvement is expected. The total visible supply of Coffee is as follows, viz.: Stock in the United States on first hands, 200,000 bags; afloat and landing for the United States to 25th of October, 50,600 bags; Purchases for the United States from October 23 to December 11, 375,000 bags; total, 960 bags. Sold on second hands estimated at 150,000 bags. Total visible supply, 835,960 bags. Our advices from New Orleans report both Sugar and Molasses easier, but the general feeling among the trade is that these goods are not likely to go much, if any, lower. Turkey Prunes are reported firm and higher.

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12¼	Standard R	10⅝
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10¼
Granulated	11¾	Refined Yellows	9¼
Powdered	12¼	C. Sugar drip	8¾a9¼
Standard A	10⅝		

COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	26	Rio, lb pkgs	23
Prime Rio	24½@25	R. Rio, loose	23¾
Good Rio	22 @23	Roasted Java	40
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.	
Carolina	8
Rangoon	7

TEAS.			
Young Hyson	45 @1 05	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	80 @1 10	Oolong	55 @ 75
Imperial	60 @ 70	Breakfast	45 @ 75

PRUNES.			
Val. Raisins, per lb	11½	Turkish Prunes	@10
Malaga, per box	3 25	French Prunes	@12
Currents, per lb	8		

SYRUPS.			
Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @63
Prime	65 @70	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	75	Cuba, strictly prime	68
N.O. prime	70	Demarara	60@65

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, and devoid of anything new or important; the demand is light, confined to supplying immediate wants. Ohio and Pennsred wheat $1,20a1,30 for fair to prime new; new white, $1,30a1,40; old red, $1,40a1,43. The receipts are light, and there is but little to say. Millers complain of an unsatisfactory market for the product. Oats quiet and unchanged; Penna. and Ohio mixed, 33a40c; ditto white, 42a43c; western white, 44a45c. Old Shelled Corn is still held at 66a68c, but not much call for it; new shelled quotable at 52a53c, on track, as to quality and condition; new ear Corn, 45a53c on wharf and track. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80a83c. Barley continues dull; ranging all the way from $1a1,25, according to quality, condition and color.

HAY—The market is easy, but unchanged. Upland prairie, $12@13½; loose per ton; ditto timothy, $17a20. Loose, from country wagons, $17a22.

ONIONS—Very dull, with market overstocked; selling at $1,25a1,50 per bbl.

POTATOES—The market is quiet, but in consequence of light receipts, prices are steady; we continue to quote Peach Blows at 40a45c per bushel on track, and other kinds at 35a38c.

POULTRY—Is coming in more freely, but, with a fair demand, prices are maintained; dressed Chickens, fresh receipts, 12 a13c; ditto Ducks and Turkeys, 13a15c. Live Chicken dull at 45a50c per pair.

PROVISIONS—The market continues quiet, as it nearly always is at this season of the year; no important change in prices for some days.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	16	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	11¾	Do. half barrels	14¾
Whol. Hams, S. C.	15½	Inf. for immediate use, in tierces	—
Dried Beef, Ex. sugar Cured, old	19	Do. in ¼ bbls	—
Beef Tongues, Sa. 40 per lb.	8	Do. in buckets	—
Rump Shoulders	—	Do. 3 lb caddies	16¾
Ribs Sides	—	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Short Rib do	15½	Do. 3 lb pails	17¾
Clear Sides	15¾	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, per bbl.	$22,50	Ham Sausage	19
Family Mess Pork	22,50	Carbon Oil	—
Shank Cut	22,50	Lard Oil	—

SEEDS—There is little or no demand for either Clover or Timothy Seeds, and prices are nominal.

TALLOW—Steady at 5c per pound for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 10a10¼c; country do., 8¾a9c.

Pittsburgh Drug Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1875.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acids, acetic	2 @3	Oil, Anise	$4,00@4,20 lb
1st select	40a 50 lb	Bergam	5,50,@6,00 lb
2d select	40a 50 lb	Cassia	2,00@2,20 lb
Acid, Citric	1,05a1,25 lb	Castor	1,45 @ lb
Oxalic	17a 20 lb	Lemon	4,75a5,00 lb
Tartaric	55a 75 lb	Linseed	60@65 gal
Alcohol	3,42,50 gal	Linseed B	65a70 gal
Aloes, cape	16a 20 lb	Neatsfoot	90@1,25 gal
A Barb	40a 50 lb	Olive, com	1,25@1,50 box
fine	—	" fine	8,25@8,50 box
Alum	3¾a 4¼ lb	" Pts	2,25@3,50 box
Ammo., Aq	6a 12 lb	Orange	4,00 lb
Ammo., Carb	20a 22 lb	Origanum	70@1,20 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a 22 lb	Pennyroyl	2,25 lb
Asafœtida	25a 37 lb	Peppermint	5,50 lb
Bals. Copaib	55@1,00 lb	Sassafras	85@90 lb
Canada	75a 80 lb	Winter's	4,00@2,25 lb
Bay Rum	1,00@1,50 gal	Rhubarb	75 lb
Bis. Salb car	2,75a3,00 lb	Bi Chrom	24a28 lb
Salb alt	2,00a2,25 lb	Bromide	60a 75 lb
Blue Mass	75 lb	Chlorate	20a 37 lb
Vitriol	11a 12 lb	Iodid	3,00a3,25 lb
Borax, ref'd	18a 19 lb	Quinine	30@35 oz
Brim., Roll	4a 5½ lb	Root, Genl	12 lb
Flor, sulp	8a 8 lb	Gin. E. I	15 lb
Buchu	25@30 lb	Ger	25a30 lb
Calomel Am	1,37 lb	Ipecac F	1,85 lb
Camphor ref	30a 33 lb	Jalap P	85 lb
Canawood	5a 9 lb	Rhubarb	1,00@1,50 lb
Chamo, Ger	60 lb	Pow	1,00@1,50 lb
Rom	30 lb	Sar, Hond	55 lb
Chloral Hyd	2,50 lb	Sar, Mex	28 lb
Chlorofor	1,05@1,25 lb	Senega	1,20 lb
Cinchona, Pale	22a 30 lb	Spigelia	40 lb
Red	1,20@1,30 lb	Val, Eng	28 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	Ger	25 lb
Cochineal	65a 75 lb	Saffron Am	60@1,00 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	14a 16 lb
Cream Tar	46a 48 lb	Epsom	2a 3 lb
Cubebs	20 lb	Glauber	2¼a 4 lb
Dovers Pow'd	1,65a1,75 lb	Rochelle	38 lb
Ergot	90 lb	Soda	2a 3½ lb
Ether, Nit	46a 50 lb	Soda, Bi Carb'd	18a 19 lb
Sul	72a 75 lb	Cardam	2,50 lb
Ex. Logwd	12¾a14 lb	Hemp	7¼a 8 lb
Liqu. Cal	28a 30 lb	Lobelia	35a 40 lb
Ext. Ital	28a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	17a 22 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	Tinnev	17a 22 lb
Glycer, Pure	20a 30 lb	Tinnev	28 lb
Bowers'	25 lb	Shellac	65a 75 lb
Indigo, Man	1,00a1,20 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
S. F.	1,00a1,25 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Iodine	4,00a4,30 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	85 oz	Sulphur, Roll	3a 6 lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych, Cry	2,85a3,00 oz
Logwood	2¾a 3¾ lb	Vial	2,85a3,75 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead	24a 28 lb
Magnes, Cal	80a1,00 lb	Turpen, spts	48a 52 gal
Carb	30a 35 oz	Oakum	8,85a1,00 gal
Manna, Flo	97 lb	Copal	1,25a2,00 gal
Morph, Sul	4,45a4,70oz	Damar	1,10a1,30 gal
Mot, Shells	20 oz	Demar, Ext	1,80a1,90 gal
Opium	7,00a7,40 lb	Varn, Red	2¾a 4¼ lb
Powd	8,35a8,80 lb	Whiting	¾a 1¾ lb

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Business was slow with commission houses, and the jobbing trade continued dull. Cotton goods were quiet, but generally steady in price. Low grade cotton flannels are in good demand, but fine and medium makes quiet. Allen's fancy prints are selling at 7c by agents. Prints moved slowly. Low-priced fancy cassimeres are in moderate request. Shawls are quiet.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals for the week ending at noon to-day, and, in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the preceding week also:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	91 cars.	6 cars.	24 cars.	6 car.
Saturday	21 "	— "	12 "	8 "
Sunday	72 "	15 "	14 "	8 "
Monday	— "	19 "	10 "	8 "
Tuesday	— "	71 "	28 "	32 "
Wed'day	8 "	26 "	25 "	23 "
Thursday	— "	28 "	32 "	7 "
Total	192	165	145	90
Total last week	219	175	204	65

CATTLE.

The run, as will be seen, although a very liberal one for this season of the year, shows a slight falling off as compared with last week, both of local and through stock; as regards quality there was not much difference. There was an increased supply of fancy Christmas cattle, but with this exception the offerings were much the same as for several weeks past. In regard to the market, during the week under review, there was a difference of opinion. Some operators reported a slight advance on the better grades, and common and medium ruled about the same as last week; others, while admitting that trade was more active, contended that there was no improvement whatever in prices. There is no question but much higher prices were paid than for some time past, but there was a great difference in the quality of the cattle.

The sales for the week aggregate 2,772 head; preceding week, 2,452; Philadelphia buyers bought 60 cars; York buyers, 18 cars; country dealers, 41 cars; local butchers and dealers, 12 cars. It is worthy of notice that while there was a very decided falling off in the country trade, that the purchases, both for Philadelphia and New York, were considerably larger than last week. The Christmas cattle brought from 7¼a8½c; in addition to these, a drove of prime 1,700 Ohio steers brought 6¾c, $30 off. The market to-day was reported easier, in consequence of the unfavorable reports from New York, and operators generally do not expect much of an improvement until after the holidays; some of them predict that it will not be as good next week, but this depends altogether upon the supply, although hard markets are very common during the holiday season, when game and poultry are largely substituted in place of beef.

QUOTATIONS.

Fancy Christmas stock	7,50a8,50
Prime 1,400a1,500 steers	6,00a6,50
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	5,00a5,50
Good 1,000a1,100 steers	4,00a4,50
Stockers and Feeders	3,25a4,50
Mixed rough stock	2,50a3,00

HOGS.

As compared with this day week, prices are higher, in consequence of a very material falling off in the receipts; Yorkers were sold at 6,90a7,20 for common to best, whereas this day week the same grades were down to 6,50a6,75; and Philadelphia hogs were quoted at 7,40a7,65, against 7,20a 7,40 this day week. However, there are symptoms of another reaction, and prices have dropped 10a15c per cwt within the past 24 hours, and the indications, at this writing, point to a still further decline. In addition to softer weather, 418 patches from Chicago report increased receipts and lower prices, and the decline there will not be without its effect here. One of our packing firms, Hanna & Co., bought some hogs this week; Myers & Co., although Pittsburgh packers, do their killing in Chicago, where they have a slaughter house and all the necessary accompaniments.

SHEEP.

The arrivals for the week were the largest we have had for some time, but, with an increased demand, the market was fairly active at steady prices of 3a4c per cwt. The average quality was again good, although we did not hear of so many Christmas sheep as last week. The fact is, the market, under the circumstances, was better than could reasonably have been expected, in view of the largely increased supply; fortunately for sellers, there was an increased demand, which enabled holders to put up prices. Christmas sheep may be quoted at 6a7c, weighing from 120 to 160 lbs; prime 100a110 lbs, averages 5½a5¾c; 90a95 lbs, 5a5¼c; 80a85 lbs, 4¾a4¾c; 70a75 lbs; 3¾a4c.

NOTES OF INTEREST TO THE TRADE.

It is now stated that the re-opening of the Weehawken stock yards, under the management of Messrs. Morris, Weixels & Rosenthal, lessees, will take place on Sunday, January 2, 1876.

In obedience to the injunction of the Supreme Court, restraining the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad from the enforcement of its circular order No. 72, whereby yardage charges were added to the cost of transportation and the stock was consigned to the Union Stock Yard and Market Company to secure payment for such yardage, the freight agents of the said railroad company have issued orders to consignees selected by the shippers, and deliver the same here, free from and extra cost, for an unloading place.—*New York World.*

During the eleven months ending with November 30 the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road delivered at the Chicago stock yards 1,100,000 hogs.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 16, 1875.

The outlook was a little more encouraging to-day, and it begins to look as if a better time was near at hand. Crude was quoted at 81,41¼a1,42¾c for Conduit certificates; $1,41¼ for United certificates. There is little or no barge oil offering. Refined was considerably firmer in tone, with an increased inquiry, and prices a shade better; New York delivery quoted at 12¾c; Philadelphia, 12¾c; Baltimore, 12¾c; in cargoes, 9 5-16c. Ocean tonnage continues very scarce, but a fleet of vessels is expected to arrive within the next few days. Stocks in the leading foreign markets are stated to be slightly in excess of the corresponding time last year.

The Barrel market continues quiet and unchanged; countries, $1,05a1,10; city make, $1,20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 16, 1875.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; closed firm; No 2 Chicago spring 95¾c spot; 96¾c seller January; 96¾c seller February; No 3 do 78c; rejected 63a65c. Corn: demand light but holders firm; No 2 mixed 40c spot; 40¼c seller December; 44¾c seller January. Oats dull; No 2 29¾c spot; 30¾c seller January. Rye quiet and firm. Barley steady at 87¾a88c spot; 87¾c seller December.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $19,25 spot; $19,52½a19,55 seller February; $19,77a19,80 seller March. Lard steady at $12,35a 12,37 1-2 spot; $12,40 seller January; $12,55 seller February. Bulk meats quiet; 15 to 25 days in salt 7¼, 10¼a10 1-2c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady; $1,10a1,10½.

On Call Board wheat was higher; 96 5-8c January; 97 3-8c February; corn easy; 48¾c December. Oats unchanged. Pork 7 1-2c lower. Lard quiet at $12,37 1,2 cash.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Flour firm; receipts 14,000 barrels; sales 10,000 barrels; and State $4,50a4,75; common to good $4,95a5,50; good to choice $5,50a6,00; white wheat extra $6,10a8,00; extra Ohio $5,00a7,45; St. Louis $3,25a9,00. Rye flour steady at $4,25a5,40. Corn meal steady at $3,25a3,40. Wheat quiet; receipts 82,000 bushels; rejected spring $1,00; inferior ungraded spring $1,00a1,02; No. 2 Milwaukee store $1,24; No. 3 do $1,10a1,11; winter red western new $1,24a1,28; white western $1,40a 1,41; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,22a1,23. Rye quiet; western 88a90c. Barley and Malt quiet and firm. Corn: receipts 23,000 bushels; western mixed steam 57c; do sail 59c. Oats: receipts 16,000 bushels; less active; scarcely so firm; western mixed and State 44a48c; white 46a52c. Hay firm; shipping $60. Hops dull; western 10a15c. Hides dull and unchanged. Sugar firm and unchanged. Molasses and Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum active and firmer; crude 7¾c; refined 12c. Rosin quiet at $1,70a1,75. Turpentine quiet at 37c. Eggs firm; western fresh 29¾a29¾c. Pork less active at $21,25; February $20,80. Beef quiet; new plain mess 11a11½c; new extra $14,25½c. Lard closed firm at 13 1-16a13¼c. Western long clear middles 10¾c; city do 10¾a11c. Butter unchanged. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,18.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 16.—Flour dull, heavy and unchanged. Wheat quiet, firm and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; western mixed old 67c; new 65c spot; 64c first half January. Oats scarce and firm; western white 50c; do mixed 44a45c. Rye dull, quiet; demand good; 81a87c. Provisions quiet but firmer. Pork: new $21,50. Bulk meats: loose nominal; shoulders 88a8¾c; clear rib 11¾a11¾c. Bacon lower; shoulders 10a10¼c; clear rib 13a13½c; hams 15½a 16c. Lard quiet; crude 13¼c; refined 13¾c. Butter active, firm and unchanged. Petroleum firm and nominally unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky dull at $1,16½a1,17.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 16.—Cotton steady and in fair demand at 12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1,20a1,35. Corn quiet at 47a49c. Oats quiet at 35a45c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet at 78a80c. Pork dull at $20,50. Lard steady; steam $12,42½a 12,47½; kettle $13,25a13,50. Bulk meats quiet, shoulders 7c; clear rib 10½a10¾c; clear 10¾a11c, outside rates for fully cured. Bacon quiet at 10, 12¾ and 13¾c. Green meats steady; shoulders $7,05; sides $10,05; hams 10½a11c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—Petroleum: refined 12¾c; crude 10¼c. Clover seed 12¾c. Flour dull; extra $5,75a6,75; high grades $7,00a8,00. Wheat: Pennsylvania $1,38a1,40; amber $1,43; white $1,46. Rye 90c. Corn dull; yellow old 70a71¾c; new 56a56c. Oats: white 46a52c; mixed 43a45c. Whisky held at $1,16. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extra 33a34c; firsts 30a32c; western extra 29a30c; firsts 26a28c; rolls extra 27a29c; firsts 23a25c. Cheese quiet; western fine 13¾a13c. Eggs quiet; western fresh 30a31c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 16.—Sugar active; inferior 8¼c; common 8¾a8c; fair to fully fair 6¾a7c; prime to choice 7½a7¾c; choice yellow clarified 8¾c. Flour: only local demand; unchanged. Oats quiet; sales of choice white Galena at 54c. Bran lower; 90a95c. Hay: prime quoted at $20a 23; choice $25a27. Bacon stronger; no shoulders; clear rib sides 13¾c; clear 14c. Other articles unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1,02¾; hard $1,09; No 2 97¾c; No 3 92½c. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 54c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No 2 32¾a 32½c. Barley steady and in good request; No 2 spring seller December 99c; No 3 62½c. Rye firm and in fair demand; No 1 71¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 16.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash $1,23½; extra white Michigan $1,16½; amber Michigan $1,18¼; seller February $1,23 1-2; No. 2 amber $1,14¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 55c; new spot 49 3-4c; seller December 49½c; seller January 48c; low mixed 48c; damaged new 44c. Oats dull; white 40c; Michigan 35 1-2c.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 16.—Spirits petroleum 11¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 16.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 7d; Orleans 7 1-4d; sales 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 800 bales American. Refined petroleum 11½a12d; spirits 8¾a9d.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 16.—Cotton steady; middling 12c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; $1,41. Corn steady; 42½a43c. Oats quiet; 35c. Barley and Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork dull; $20. Lard steady; 12¾c. Bulk meats quiet; 7¾, 10¼a10½c. Bacon quiet, 7, 10a10½c. Whisky steady; $1,12¾.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 16.—Cotton quiet and steady at 12¾a12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,05a1,25. Corn firm at 45a56c. Oats quiet and firm at 28a30c. Rye quiet and unchanged. $21,50a21,75. Bulk meats 8¾a10¾a11¾c. Lard—prime steam 13¾a14c; keg 14 1-2a 14¾c. Whisky steady at $1,11.

Boston

BOSTON, December 16.—Flour in moderate demand; western superfine $4,50a4,75; common extra $5,25a5,75; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,50a7,50; Illinois $6,50a8,00; fancy Minnesota $8,50a 9,25. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 69a71c. Oats: mixed and white 45a54c.

Memphis

MEMPHIS, December 16.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand at 12¾c. Sales 3,500; receipts 4,000; shipments 6,000; stock 53,000. Other markets unchanged.

Oswego

OSWEGO, December 16.—Wheat quiet; extra white Michigan 85c. Corn steady at 70c. Barley firm; No. 2 Canada $1,10; No. 2 Bay Quinte $1,16; No 1 Canada $1,23a1,25.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, December

HOME NEWS.

A Probably Fatal Fall.

A roofer engaged in putting a slate roof on the new shops of the Valley Railroad, at Verona, slipped and fell from the top of the building, last evening, inflicting injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Fatal Accident.

A man whose name was not ascertained, but who lived in the neighborhood of the accident, was run over by a freight train about ten o'clock last evening, near Turtle Creek, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and instantly killed.

Church Festival and Fair.

The Fair and Festival in the School Room of Grace Episcopal Church, Mount Washington, is now in progress, and is proving a grand success, pecuniarily and otherwise. The room is beautifully decorated throughout, the articles on exhibition and sale are numerous, and the attendance quite large. An evening or more may be very enjoyably passed there, while aiding in a very laudable object.

A Dishonest Clerk.

Last evening Constable Hays, of Allegheny lodged a boy named James Schrach in jail on a charge of larceny, preferred by Frank Kohen, a grocer on Beaver avenue. He alleges that Schrack, who was his clerk, took money out of the money drawer, and that he carried off a large quantity of groceries while in his employ—probably several hundred dollars worth.

A Disappointed Thief.

On Wednesday a half dozen of brooms were stolen from in front of Mr. Fred. Haas' grocery store, No. 253 Ohio street, Allegheny, but Mr. Haas saw the thief and gave chase, and succeeded in recovering his goods. Fearing that the thief would return again, he yesterday filled a flour sack with saw dust, and placed it in front of his store, from where it could easily be taken. Soon after dark last evening he discovered that the sack of saw dust was gone, it had been carried off.

Amusements To-night.

The amusements this evening comprise Frank Frayne and his company at the Opera House in "Si. Slocum;" Sam Sanford and his minstrel troupe at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and an attractive variety bill at Trimble's. To-morrow evening Theodore Tilton lectures at Library Hall on "The Problem of Life." Gottlob & Marx's "Victor of Rhe" will be produced at the Opera House on Monday evening next, and on Christmas eve there will be a Welsh festival at the Academy of Music.

School Directors' Convention.

A convention of the school directors of Allegheny city and county has been called to meet next Wednesday in the First ward school building, Allegheny. Prof. L. H. Eaton and Rev. E. A. Calvert have been appointed to prepare business for the meeting. The following programme has been prepared: 1. An address on the qualifications and duties of school directors, by the Rev. Joseph King, Allegheny, to be followed by a general discussion of the same. 2. A discussion on the importance of a uniformity of Text-Books in County or State, to be opened by Prof. Milton B. Goff, of Sewickley, followed by a general discussion of the same. 3. What new studies should be introduced into our Public Schools? To be opened by Dr. Knox, of McKeesport, and followed by a general discussion.

Patents Granted.

The following is the list of patents issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending December 14, 1875, and furnished for the GAZETTE by W. B. Beringer, Solicitor of Patents, 116 Smithfield street:

Tools for Flaring and Crimping Lamp Chimneys. Thomas B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh, Pa, assignor to Dithridge & Co., same place; filed November 12, 1875.

Millstone Dress. Matthias Berger, Pittsburgh, Pa.; filed July 12, 1875.

Harvester Rakes. Harry H. Bridenthal, Jr., Latrobe, Pa.; filed August 4, 1875.

Scraightening Machines. James S. Atkinson, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor, to Benjamin F. Jones, Allegheny, Pa.; filed August 2, 1875.

Molds for Glassware. Benjamin Bakewell, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; filed November 5, 1875.

Rock Drilling Machines. A. Kirk, Pittsburgh, Pa.; filed November 12, 1873.

Manufacture of Clevis-pins. William J. Lewis, Pittsburgh, Pa.; filed October 23, 1875.

Clothes Driers. Thos. G. Saint, Sharpsburg, Pa.; filed June 14, 1875.

Grates for Furnaces. John B. Larkin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; filed August 28, 1875.

Harvester Cutters. P. Howell, Buena Vista, Pa.; filed October 2, 1875.

Machines for Flaring and Crimping Lamp Chimneys. Paul Zimmerman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; filed November 11, 1875.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Adjourned Meeting To-day.

This afternoon at two o'clock another meeting will be held pursuant to adjournment, at the Chamber of Commerce rooms to consider the Bankrupt Law. Representatives from the legal fraternity have been invited to be present. The attendance at the meeting at the last meeting developed considerable interest, and the meeting to-day promises to be one that will lead to a still clearer understanding by all who attend. It is a matter of great importance to men engaged in all the vocations of life, and we hope it will receive that measure of attention which it should have, in order that proper action may be taken.

CONVICTED.

The Jury in the Green Case Return a Verdict of Murder in the First Degree.

Shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon the jury in the case of Wm. Green, indicted for the murder of Samuel Marshall, sent in word that they had agreed upon a verdict. The prisoner was sent for, and the jury coming in, reported that they had agreed upon a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

The prisoner displayed no violent emotion, but it was evident that he was deeply affected. Green's wife came into Court with him, and stood by his side, holding one of his hands when the verdict was delivered. It was expected that "a scene" would ensue, but nothing of the kind occurred.

The prisoner was remanded for sentence, though a motion for a new trial will probably be made.

FOUND DROWNED.

The Body of an Unknown Man Found in the Ohio.

The body of an unknown man was found at the head of Brunot's Island, about eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon. The remains were taken to J. J. Taggart's undertaking establishment, on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, for identification. Coroner McCalla was notified and will hold an inquest last evening, the verdict being death from drowning.

The man was five feet nine inches in height and had sandy hair and red whiskers and mustache. He was dressed in a dark sack coat, dark pants and brogan shoes. He also had on two muslin shirts, one red and white barred flannel shirt, woolen socks, and a piece of rope tied around his body for a belt. It is thought the remains may possibly be those of a man named Baker, who was drowned off of a tow boat a short time ago.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

A Gas Well on the Allegheny Poor Farm.

A couple of years ago the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors sunk an artesian well on the Poor Farm at Claremont to get water for the Poor House. After sinking it several hundred feet, salt water made its appearance, and with this water came considerable gas. This gas has been allowed to escape, but recently the idea came to the conclusion that it might be utilized for lighting the Poor House, which would save a considerable annual expense for gas. The matter was referred to a sub-committee, which met last evening and agreed to sink the well somewhat deeper to ascertain if the flow of gas could not be increased. To do this the Secretary was directed to ascertain what drilling tools could not be borrowed. If the tools can be got the engineer at the Poor Farm can sink the well with very little expense.

THE HARD TIMES.

A Sad Sight—Men Willing to Work and on the Point of Starvation.

Yesterday morning a sad sight was witnessed at the Allegheny Mayor's office. A delegation of about twenty men, all clean and tidy in appearance, and respectful in their demeanor, called upon Mayor Phillips and asked him if they could not be given some work to do. Their spokesman said they came from the Sixth and Ninth wards; that they were all married men and had families dependent upon them; that they were willing to work at anything for any wages; that their families were on the point of starvation, and they had reached a point of desperation.

The spokesman thought Mr. Phillips might do something for them, inasmuch as he had learned that the Mayor of New York city had done so. This, His Honor answered, arose from the fact that in New York the jurisdiction of the Mayor was more extended in these matters than in Allegheny. He could only refer them to the Poor Board. The men said they did not want to go to the Poor House, and have their families to starve.

The Mayor talked with them some time, but was unable to afford them any relief, as he had no power to employ them. The men finally left, even more dispirited than when they came in. It was exceedingly distressing illustration of the hard times.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with ordinate baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

ENTERTAINMENT AT Pittsburgh Female College.

DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND THE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE THIS EVENING. AN EVENING OF RARE PLEASURE IS ANTICIPATED.

THE T. I. I. ELECTION.

The Matter Under Consideration Yesterday.

Committee Appointed to Examine and Report if There Was Fraud—Speeches in Behalf of Both Parties.

The meeting yesterday afternoon in the Germania Bank building of members of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute was attended by quite a number who expected to witness a very tumultuous scene. It is a pleasure to state that they were not gratified. The meeting was an eminently orderly one, and in the whole calm and dispassionate in the consideration of every subject that was brought before it. One gentleman, it is true, did introduce pretty strong resolutions, which are given below, but they were located upon the table, and wiser and more moderate counsels prevailed. The object of yesterday's meeting was not explicitly set forth in the call, and many went with only the general idea that something would probably be done in relation to the election held on Tuesday. The gentlemen whose names were appended to the call merely stated that they believed a gross outrage had been perpetrated upon the Association in defeating the attempt to conduct, legally, an election for Board of Directors. The persons to whom the call, which also served as an admission ticket, was sent were in conclusion invited to be present.

When the meeting was called to order, at three o'clock, its numerical strength was just about half that of Tuesday's. Mr. Chas. W. Batchelor was elected President and the newspaper reporters Secretaries, after which the call for the meeting was read. The first thing attended to was the appointment of a committee to prepare business for the consideration of the meeting. The Chair named as the members of that committee Messrs. C. B. Herron, J. McD. Crossan, John Dunlap and C. F. Sheriff. The committee retired, and after a brief absence returned and reported verbally, through Mr. Dunlap, that the matter required more time than they had to bestow upon it. They recommended the appointment of another committee of five to collect all the facts and circumstances connected with the election of Tuesday and report them at an adjourned meeting.

Mr. C. B. Herron said that the Business Committee, being unable to present anything, could at once submit the entire matter to the meeting for such action as it might deem proper to take. If the meeting could arrive at nothing definite, then let the matter be referred to such a committee as suggested by Mr. Dunlap.

Mr. Schmertz suggested that the Business Committee be increased to five, and constituted the investigating committee needed.

PROPOSED PETITION TO COURT.

Mr. Lavely thought the matter could be settled at once. In his opinion the chief questions before the meeting were the guarantee fund and the presentation to Court of a petition for the adjustment of the existing difficulties. He therefore moved that the committee be discharged. The Chair declared his motion out of order. Mr. Lavely had in his possession the following petition as the proper thing to lay before the Court, but he did not present it:

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas:

The undersigned, members of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute of Pittsburgh, hereby petition your Honors in the matter herein set forth:

This institution, as will appear by the records in the Recorder's office in Charter book vol. 5, page 15), is duly incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and has by-laws made under the power granted. These by-laws determine that the election should be held on the second Tuesday of December of each year, and in accordance therewith an election was held on the 14th inst., and at the same time and place many acts of illegal votes were cast by which we were defeated in our rights to a choice of a Board of Directors. A protest was duly filed with the tellers while the election was proceeding, to its legality on the ground that the list of members which the Board of Directors had authorized the Clerk to certify to for the use of the tellers, was contained in a book, and the list which the Clerk did furnish was but a copy of the said printed list.

We are, moreover, convinced that the large number of illegal votes cast, to which we object, were those of persons who never paid any dues, and were, therefore, under the by-laws, entitled to no vote.

We, therefore, petition your Honors to appoint an Examiner or Master to take testimony forthwith as to the representations herein made, and said Examiner or Master, to take charge of all ballots, voting list, tally sheets, and all other papers used at the election, together with the book containing the list adopted by the Board of Directors, said book being withheld from the tellers—and to report the facts as speedily as possible to your Honors in order that you may decide what illegal votes, if any, have been cast that you may annul the same and decide who were legally elected or that you may take such steps as may protect us in our rights, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

MR. SHERIFF'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Sheriff offered and read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the recent disgraceful effort to deprive the lawfully constituted members of this association of the right vested in them under the charter granted in pursuance of legislative authority of conducting an election for a Board of Directors to manage our Institute, cannot but meet the hearty condemnation of every citizen who has at heart the maintenance of law—the stability of government itself, and the total overthrow of the corrupt practices which have crept into places of public trust, mainly through the instrumentality of frauds perpetrated at the ballot box.

2. *Resolved*, That in consequence of the illegality of the election which has been held, it is due to us that the tellers and Judge of election refuse to ratify it by giving any certificates of election, and that the Board of Directors, whose term would have expired had a proper election been held, should continue to hold over until their successors are duly chosen.

3. *Resolved*, That the members of that Board, who, to secure a continuance of control, resorted to so base an attempt to override the will of the members by colonising voters who had no interest whatever in our Association—whose fees even had not been paid—deserve the severest reprobation, and by their act have evinced their willingness to betray the trust we had confided in them, and are unworthy of further confidence.

4. *Resolved*, That the members of the Institute desire to express their warmest approval of those members of the Board who protected the interests of the Institute from the wiles of those who attempted to wrest the entire control from the membership of their property for two years longer, under the pretence that this was a right which they derived in becoming guarantors.

After the resolutions had been read Mr. Lavely moved that they be adopted.

Mr. N. Miller to Mr. Sheriff—How did you know the fees hadn't been paid.

Mr. Sheriff—I was informed by a gentleman that Mr. Coleman had told Mr. Johnston yesterday that the money had not been paid to him.

Mr. Johnson corroborated this statement, and he in return was corroborated by Mr. J. G. Siebeneck, who said he had heard Mr. Coleman tell Mr. Johnson that the money had not been paid in.

ADDRESS OF MR. JOHNSTON.

Mr. W. G. Johnston was the next speaker. He rehearsed at considerable length the subjects touched upon by him at his speech just previous to the election on Tuesday, and detailed the manner in which Mr. Vannote had attempted at the meeting of the Board of Directors, on Monday, to secure the approval of a large number of annual members, who had been added to the list, he believed, for the sole purpose of controlling the election upon the day following. He said that Mr. Vannote had stated to the Board that he had "two or three" names he desired to have approved. The speaker thought then that it was a "snake in the grass," and he was convinced of it when the "two or three" names turned out to be sixty or seventy. Mr. Johnston further related the action of the Board of Directors in relation to the proposition of the guarantors to furnish the money to erect the Institute buildings and receive the profits therefrom for three years. He submitted a report, which he said had been written by himself, the sub-committee of the Board to which the proposition had been referred. It stated in substance that the Board had no authority to accept the proposition.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. T. S. Mitchell, in reply to Mr. Johnston, held that the election on Tuesday was legal because the names presented to the Board on Monday were legally approved, and the money for each name in the Treasury. He said that Mr. Vannote did not state that he had two or three names to submit, but what he did say was that he had a number of names to propose, and he moved that they be approved. The by-laws provide that all members who have paid the requisite fee shall be approved. The law is mandatory in that respect, and left the Board nothing to do but approve them, which was done, notwithstanding Mr. Johnston and one or two other gentlemen voted "no" at the meeting. A quorum, however, was left.

"Did not Mr. Coleman state on Tuesday that the money for the new names proposed to him was in the Treasury?" said Mr. Mitchell to Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Johnston—Yes, he did.

Mr. Mitchell—And did he not state the same thing at the last meeting of the Board on Monday?

Mr. Johnston—Yes sir.

Mr. Mitchell—Well, don't that settle it?

Mr. Mitchell then proceeded to give his side of the argument in relation to the rights of the guarantors, claiming that Mr. Johnston had but half stated the case. He said that when the project was about to fall through, when the business men of Pittsburgh had declined to come forward and subscribe, and when the capital stock of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute was only $5,000, the guarantors proposed to raise the money to erect the buildings, agreeing, provided they were allowed the profits for three years, to turn the buildings over to the Institute at the end of the time perfectly free from debt or incumbrances of any kind. This proposition was accepted by the Board, the guarantors furnished the cash, buildings to the value of $75,000 have been erected, and now an effort is making to take from the guarantors what was conceded them, and allow them no control of their own money. In concluding Mr. Mitchell pronounced the resolutions submitted by Mr. Sheriff as harsh, unjust and uncalled for, and he did'nt think the meeting would endorse any such sentiments as they breathed.

The final remarks of Mr. Mitchell were coincided in by a number of gentlemen whereupon Mr. Sheriff moved that the word "the" in the first line of the third resolution be erased and "certain" supplied.

Mr. Johnston called upon Mr. J. B. Lyon, who was present, to substantiate the statements he had made in his speech, which Mr. Lyon did.

SHOULD BE SQUEEZED.

Major Frew said that the resolutions offered had not been well digested. He thought they ought to be put through a squeezing process. No life member, he said, wants to do injustice to the men who have so nobly carried through the enterprise of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute. They deserve great credit for what they have done, and not harsh condemnation. If the election on Tuesday was not a legal one, that fact should be first ascertained before passing any severe measures. If there were some who voted and had not paid in their money, their ballots were illegal. All that is wanted is fair play for the gentlemen who control the Exposition, and fair play for the life members also. The guarantors had made a fair proposition to relinquish their claim. The speaker thought there might have been some irregularities in the management of the Exposition, but on the whole it went grandly through.

Mr. W. G. Johnston again took the floor and said that one of the gentlemen who were not allowed to vote on Tuesday was Mr. C. W. Batchelor, who was the second person to pay his subscription fee.

Mr. T. S. Mitchell—The reason Mr. Batchelor's name was not on the list of voters was because the books of the Institute did not, nor do they now, show that he has paid his membership fee.

Mr. Johnston then drew from his pocket a little book in which he had entered what he was Treasurer, the names of the gentlemen who had subscribed and the date of the payment of their fee. Among the names was Mr. Batchelor's. The book was audited and pronounced correct. The auditors signed their names to it. One of the auditors was Mr. Mitchell. "Is this a set up job?" said Mr. Johnston, flourishing the book in his hand.

Mr. Mitchell—I did not say that Mr. Batchelor had not paid his dues. The point I make is that the books you turned over to the Institute do not show that his membership fee is paid.

MEN, GOOD AND TRUE.

Commodore W. J. Kountz related some of the circumstances connected with the election on Tuesday, and said that he was put on one of the tickets without his knowledge. The election arrangement was agreed to by all present, and the voting proceeded. Toward the close of it protests were handed in, but none were made before it commenced. Mr. Kountz held that according to the resolutions presented by Mr. Sheriff the election could not be set down as a sham as the gentlemen who had been elected, and the speaker was sure that there were just as good men upon the opposition ticket. If the other ticket had been elected the speaker would not oppose it. The Institute needs to be carried on prudently and judiciously, and in order to secure that requisite, harmony is necessary. The Board that appears to be elected is just as competent to carry on the enterprise as the men who were on the opposite ticket. He urged that it be allowed to organize, because he felt that there were men upon it who could not be induced to act otherwise than for the benefit of the Institute. To take the matter into court would be to inflict a death blow upon the enterprise.

Mr. Megraw said that he had not come to the meeting to cast reflections upon anybody, but he knew that some things which were not proper had been done and he thought them fit matters for investigation.

The discussion having come about to an end a motion to take the resolutions up *seriatim* was adopted. The first resolution was read.

Mr. T. N. Miller said that the list with which the election was conducted was adopted at the meeting, and that tellers were appointed from both parties to see that it was properly conducted. Mr. Johnston had voted and subsequently put in a protest. "Why," said Mr. Miller, "was not the protest made before the election?"

Mr. Johnston replied that he protested only when he found that the election was not a legal one.

Mr. Wells—I don't like the resolutions. I think that in adopting them we would be resolving about matters we know nothing about.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

The opposition to the document being stronger than its friends were, the motion to adopt the resolutions was withdrawn and they were then, on motion, laid on the table.

Mr. Garrison suggested that a committee of five be appointed to see if there really had been any fraud in the election. If there was it should be upset, and if not, it should be sustained.

The suggestion was adopted and the chair authorized to name the committee. He announced that he would take until today to consider the matter and form the committee. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the committee.

THE ELECTION.

The following is the official vote of the election held on Tuesday, as certified to by those who conducted it:

C. M. Brown, 130; Alex. Nimick, 86; Columbus Coleman, 82; Henry Loyd, 78; Thos. S. Mitchell, 76; J. Vannote, 76; B. F. Jones, 76; R. Monroe, 72; T. M. Carnegie, 71; Jas. Johnson, 71; J. H. Walter, 70; Samuel T. Owens, 68; John H. Jackson, 67; Samuel Kountz, 67; W. G. Johnston, 66; E. M. Byers, 64; Frank S. Bissel, 63; Philip Reymer, 63; John Megraw, 62; Wm. Miller, 61; Jas. B. Lyon, 59; John E. Parke, 59; Jas. Armstrong, 58; Thos. M. Armstrong, 58; Joshua Rhoads, 57; N. P. Reed, 9; J. K. Moorhead, 1.

We, the undersigned, officers of election of the Pittsburgh Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, certify to the above ballot being correct in accordance with the ballots polled.

GEO. KIEFER, S. BENNETT, Judges.

JOHN BINDLEY, THOS. N. MILLER, W. C. COOK, N. MCCLARREN, Tellers.

December 14, 1875.

The gentlemen who conducted the election merely certified to the correctness of the balloting, the electors having been certified to by the following certificate:

I hereby certify the foregoing list of members of the T. I. I. have been complied with the requirements of the charter, and are entitled to vote at election, December 14, 1875.

JAS. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE JURY TROUBLES.

Judge Sterrett's Opinion.

In the Criminal Court yesterday morning, Judge Sterrett delivered his opinion in the case of the challenge against the Grand Jurors. As is known, Dr. Gilmore was allowed to take his seat last week, and an adverse decision made against Mr. Jeremy on Monday. The Judge made some general remarks at the close of his opinion, which we give herewith:

"On the general subject of jurors it may not be improper to say that too great care cannot be taken in the selection of persons to serve as such in the several Courts of this county. Important interests—*property, reputation, personal liberty, and even life itself*, are, in a great measure, committed to their judgment and it is of the highest importance to all that they should be such as the law requires—*sober, intelligent and judicious persons.*" While the Court is responsible for the principles of law involved in each particular case and the errors may be reviewed and corrected, the jury are the judges of the facts, and as a general rule their finding is final and conclusive.

"I well know that it is no very easy matter to select the number of jurors that are annually required in this county, without having some who fall far below the standard of qualifications called for by the law, and for this reason a large number of annual assistance are demanded. It is almost impossible for those who are entrusted with the selection of jurors to have such general acquaintance with the people of this county, at large, as to enable them to make the selections in all cases from their own personal knowledge. To a great extent they must depend on others for information as to the qualifications of persons to be selected, and are no doubt some times misinformed. This again tends to confirm what has already been said, that too much care cannot be exercised in the discharge of the important duty."

"Another difficulty frequently encountered is that many persons—fully up to the legal standard of qualifications—when summoned, feel a reluctance to serve, and will be way, to evade serving, and too often succeed. In many cases serving as a juror requires some sacrifice, but every good citizen should recognize it as a duty which he owes to the community of which he is a member.

"But these general thoughts suggested by the particular subject before us, have no necessary connection with it, and will not be further pursued."

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Two Unfortunate "Tars" Make Signals of Distress.

Two sailors called upon Secretary McGonnigle, of the Allegheny Poor Directors, yesterday, for some assistance to get to their homes in Philadelphia. Their names were Charles Davis and John Mack. They stated that they had sailed from New York on August 3d in the brig "Nimrod," Captain J. B. Bancroft, Davis as a common sailor and Mack as second mate. The brig was loaded with oil and merchandise. When forty-five miles off Cape Horn the ship was destroyed by fire, and both Davis and Mack were severely burned. After floating about for three days in open boats the crew was rescued and taken to San Francisco, where Davis and Mack were placed in a hospital. As soon as they were able they were furnished with railroad passes and started towards home. On reaching Allegheny their money was exhausted and their passes not good for any further.

Mr. McGonnigle obtained tickets for them and started them on their travels again toward home.

Just From England.

The regular English Christmas and New Year Cards—something new and very odd. Call, if only to see them, at George W. Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

All

industrious and economical housewives will appreciate a holiday present, such as a Coal Vase, Fire Irons, Tea Sets, or numberless other useful articles for sale by Demmler Bros., 126 and 128 Smithfield street.

THAT GUARANTEE FUND.

A Plain Statement of the Facts in the Case.

There having been so much said in reference to the Guarantee Fund of the Exposition, and as there is a widespread misapprehension as to the facts, we present the following as a strictly correct statement, taken from the official records, as to the origin and real character of this Fund:

In the early part of July last, when the contract with the Frazier Brothers was ready to be let, the question of ways and means came promptly up, and as there were not over $12,000 in membership subscriptions, much of which would be collected but slowly, it was determined to establish what has been termed a Guarantee Fund, to provide for the necessary expenses. The subject was fully discussed, none now recognized as being on the Guarantee Fund being present, or aware of the proceedings. At first, a proposition was made to give the profits for one year to the Guarantors; but as the plan included the return to the Institute of the buildings free of incumbrance, it was conceded that the Guarantors could not have had their money out the first year. A second year was proposed, and this being Centennial year, it was thought there was too much risk even with this. So a third year was added, and W. G. Johnston, Esq., offered, as embracing the unanimous sentiment of those present, the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is apparent that sufficient funds cannot be raised by voluntary subscription to provide for the incidental expenses of holding an Exposition of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute the present year; therefore,

Resolved, That we invite loans and advancements of money from members of the the Association and others, to the aggregate amount of $50,000, upon the following terms, viz.:

No subscription to be binding unless the sum of $50,000 be subscribed.

All sums, so advanced, in the nature of loans for the purpose aforesaid, shall be repaid as soon as possible out of the income of the Association from all sources, and in addition to the refunding of said principal sums, the profits made by the Association for three successive years shall be paid to the individuals making said advancement, *pro rata*.

This was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Nellis was authorized to apply to A. M. Brown for a legal and binding heading for a subscription paper, in exact accord with the terms of the offer. This was done, the heading prepared, and advertisements published by Mr. Nellis, in all the city press, inviting subscriptions. None were received,—except that of Mr. Nellis for $5,000, W. G. Johnston for $2,500, and R. E. Breed for $2,500. After some effort Messrs. Coleman, Mitchell, Vannote, James Johnson, and James Gilliland became subscribers, and the fund was subscribed to the full amount. An assessment of 20 per cent. was immediately called in, in order that the work might be pushed, and on Tuesday was instructed the Treasurer of the Institution, and Mr. Coleman was elected in his stead. After this the work on the building was carried rapidly forward, and an aggregate of $28,800 was paid in, in all of which went into the building. A careful analysis of the accounts of the Institution shows that there are but $3,500 of life and annual membership moneys in the building. The Guarantors furnished the money, erected the building, conducted the Exposition, and in all things, except that of mere organization, gave existence, continued vitality and ultimate success to the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute.

It will be noticed, if a careful analysis of the paper above referred to is made, that the theory put forward by those who oppose the idea of honestly carrying out the compact they willingly and gladly made with the Guarantors, that only a *pro rata* of the profits should go the Guarantors is fallacious. The contract reads that there shall be *subscribed*, $50,000, and all advances made shall be in the nature of loans, to be repaid out of the first proceeds, *in addition to which* they are to receive the profits for three successive years,—two from the present. This will stand in law.

One other point. The opposition imagine that could they gain the election, they could summarily dispossess the Guarantors. They are greatly mistaken. We could at once have a receiver appointed, and take possession, or file a bill in equity, requiring and compelling the new Board to keep open accounts with us, and after deducting legitimate and necessary expenses, not including any permanent improvements, pay us over the balance. We have generously offered to forego all these advantages, if our money is returned, and what we deem fair compensation be awarded us, for what we have done, risked, and are asked to forego.

We are prepared to show, in answer to false reports, that we have held a perfectly legitimate and *the only future election* that can be held under the charter and by-laws. The time is fixed in the by-laws, notice was given, and it was W. G. Johnston's motion that led to the resolution of the Board, under which the Clerk presented the certified list of voters. There was no advantage taken by us. The opposition called for the names of the Annuals, and I was reading the list when they bolted. There was no adjournment, and no call of the house to find a lack of quorum. Moreover, the by-laws declare that when a person has signed the charter and by-laws the Board *shall* confirm it. It is mandatory, and not to do it is criminal. The bolters, therefore, are the criminal parties. The by-laws also require persons to *sign* the charter and by-laws—this very many members did not do. If technicalities are to be resorted to, they strike both ways. The money was put up for the Annuals,—and on our side everything was in strict conformity with the law. We propose to be treated fairly or hold the situation. We have been deluged with falsehoods, and are neither frightened nor abashed, knowing that so soon as we choose to open our hands the cloud of false accusation will vanish in a moment. As to the accusations against me personally, there are those who know I have stated the truth, and that I am meeting obloquy in shield persons who need protection. I know that many reporters in this city have received and do receive money, at times, outside of their regular salary, and that this fact has often been talked over by them privately. And I know of one proprietor, whose name was brought to the Executive Committee as being willing to do, if we would give him $500 or $600, less than what I did for $170.

J. VANNOTE.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURE.

The Spectroscope and Its Applications.

The second lecture on "The Spectroscope" was delivered last evening at High School Hall, by Prof. A. E. Frost, before a good-sized audience.

After a brief resume of the lecture of last week, the speaker took the opportunity before the gas was turned off to show to the audience the spectroscope belonging to the High School and used in its course of instruction, and also one of more complicated structure, kindly loaned for the occasion by Dr. W. J. Herron, of Allegheny.

The lecturer then entered upon the special subject of the evening, the application of the instrument to scientific and practical uses. He said that it is not enough for the Chemist or Physicist to simply make a body luminous; the light of a body at white heat, even, gives only the continuous spectrum—there are yet no lines. It is necessary to transform the matter under examination into luminous gases. Some compounds of metals are readily decomposed in the flame of a spirit lamp, but in most cases substances were all above the range of heat. Above the range usually given on such occasions, and were dispersed by music gratuitously furnished by the Allegheny orchestra. The whole reflects great credit on the able Principal, Prof. John Morrow, and the corps of efficient teachers, and the large and attentive audience gave unmistakable evidence of their appreciation. We would advise all who wish to enjoy this evening's session to be in hand early, as about half of the audience last evening had to be contented with standing room.

ALLEGHENY STREETS.

Meeting of the Committee.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening, Mr. N. H. Voegtly, presiding.

It was agreed to report adversely to the granting of the petition of the Uniondale Cemetery Company, for the erection of a stone wall on Charles street.

The Western District Street Commissioner was authorized to receive bids for the erection of wooden steps on O'Hara street, and for making a cinder sidewalk on that street.

Messrs. George Cochran, Hartman and Bedell, were appointed a sub-committee to have the agreement between the city and the P. F. W. & C. R. R., relative to the vacation of Bidwell street, prepared.

To them was also referred a communication from Thomas Carson for damages on his contract for grading and paving of that street.

Adjourned.

A Pleasurable Entertainment.

It is a rare pleasure to inspect the elegant stock of goods offered by Mr. George W. Hasslett, Jeweler and Optician, No. 79 Smithfield street, and those who are about purchasing Christmas presents will find it to their advantage to give him a call. They cannot fail to find something choice in the extensive stock which he is offering. A fine line of ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver Watches the assortment is very large, and represents the skill and handiwork of the leading manufacturers. But besides the Watches, the show cases are filled with Jewelry of all kinds and of the very latest designs, while the shelves are stocked with Bronzes, fine Time Pieces, Sterling Silver and Fancy Goods, which cannot be enumerated.

Great Bargains in Fine Seal Sacques, Seal Sets, Otter Sets, Ladies' Seal Hats and Turbans, at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood Street.

We are daily receiving from the best manufacturers in the country Seal Sacques, Boas and Muffs, Otter sets, fine Mink Sable Boas and Muffs, made in the newest styles, and trimmed with the utmost taste and elegance. All who wish to purchase anything in the fur line are requested to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

The one price system is strictly adhered to, and all goods are guaranteed as represented.

Pendants, Lockets, &c.

You will surely buy of these beauties when you are at the jewelry house of J. M. Moffat & Co., 123 Fifth avenue. So elegant, so rich and so cheap.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

In the matter of R. B. Tate, R. B. Sterrett and A. J. Alston, bankrupts of Allegheny, petition of each for a discharge presented and the usual order made for final examination on 30th inst.

The compromise in the case of T. Scandrett & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny, was confirmed absolutely.

In the matter of Collins, Pool & Co., bankrupts, Venango county, the injunction granted against Charles Luckenburg was dissolved.

In the matter of R. S. Martin, of Erie county, bankrupt, on petition, the North East *Sun* was designated, in which to make publication of the sale of bankrupt's property.

In the matter of Wm. Mahler, bankrupt, of Allegheny county, an order was had on the petition for an injunction, and an order was made for a hearing in the case on the 5th prox., and in the meantime restraining the Allegheny Trust Company and Henry Hundel, their agent, and Alfred Gabby from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

In the matter of R. E. Sellers & Co., debtors, of this city. An order made for a composition meeting of the creditors on the 5th prox.

In the case of the United States vs. Chas. O'Donnell, the clerk is ordered to pay to Jas. C. Brown, Esq., Collector of the Second District, the sum of $100, the amount in the registry of the Court, as an offer for compromise.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

John S. Weaver vs. Wm. W. Phillips, before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,001.38. An action of replevin.

John F. Cluley vs. John T. Shidle, owner, and John F. Moore, contractor, and same vs James Shidle and John F. Moore, contractor, before reported. Verdict for plaintiff in each case for $257.33. *Sci fas.* on Mechanics' liens.

Julius Voetter, executor of Peter Kleman, deceased, vs. C. Goldstrohm. Verdict for plaintiff for $216.72. Action to recover money owing to the estate.

Reed & Co. vs John Huckestein. Verdict for plaintiff for $225.25. An action on a note.

Mezzoni, Lazarri & Co., vs. R. Sassari. On trial.

Kelhner Gainsford vs. Edgar Cowan. On trial. Action to recover money paid on a contract for sale of land.

Trial List for To-Day.

Holmes et al. vs. Davis.
Gordon vs. Barton & Koenig.
Gainsford vs. Painter and Welsh.
Modern Life Insurance Co vs. Smythe et al.
Reed & Craig vs. Blair et nx.
Walz vs. Vogel.
Mt. Lebanon Cemetery vs. Espy.
Hageman vs. Handeschild.
Scott vs. Allinder.
Bevins vs. McDermott et al.
Hodgetts vs. Bradstreet et al.
Prager vs. Strauss (2.)
Canfield vs. Reese.
Peterman vs. Lawrenceville & Evergreen Passenger Railway Co.
Beamer vs. Sutton et al.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and White.*)

William A. Reed vs. Thomas Bell and John Weir; reported yesterday. On trial.

The jury is out in the case of Frederick Gwinner, for use of Cyrus Howard, vs. Allegheny City.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Chas. H. Paulson, the bond of John M. Osborne, A. C. Silverman and John McMasters, the assignees, was presented and approved.

Isaac and Elizabeth Wilkinson, parents of Maggie Wilkinson, deceased, vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Co.; action to recover damages for the killing of the child at Mansfield, in 1873. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Powell vs. Chefflaries.
Reed vs. Kumler.
McGuire vs. Walters.
Swissbelm vs. Swissvale Laundry Company.
Baldin vs. Kreling.
Cook vs. Reese et al.
Mussman & Co. vs. Levey.
City of Allegheny vs. Drumm.
Clayburn vs. League.
City of Pittsburgh vs. Crawford.
Geagan vs. McVaish et al.
Stockdale vs. Hastings.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

Thomas Clark, John Mullin, Edward Riley and George Miller are on trial on a charge of riot.

George McCullough Haslett was convicted of subornation of perjury, charged by Elizabeth J. Leslie.

Verdicts of guilty were returned in two cases against James Hoerr, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Thos. Russell and J. H. Brecken.

Trial List for to-day.

Commonwealth vs.
James H. Davis. Wm. McCog.
Henry Schweitzer. Wm. Lewis.
Henry Sunshine. Frank Ketterley et al.
Jno. Coates et al. L. Dyer.
Jno. Gawley et al. M. Weigand.
Ebert Lebbin. Wm. Moore.
Jno. Vey. Frank Hood.
Wm. Adams et al. Thos. William et al.
Wm. P. Boumman. Jno. Thomas.
Larry Gibson.

Court Brevities.

JOHN HUBER and John Schweinstetter, together, own a tract of land in the Tenth ward, Allegheny, including eleven lots. Yesterday they jointly filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, asking a partion of the real estate.

A TRUE BILL was found Tuesday, by the Grand J